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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 140 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

JAPAN WANTS PUPPET RAJ IN N. CHINA

Sensational Demands Presented

NEW ANNEXATION DRIVE

Sack All Present Officials And Replace Them By Tokyo's Nominees

PEIPING, June 12.

The Japanese have presented new sensational demands to China. These demands are causing much uneasiness.

THE DEMANDS

They include the wholesale removal of Government officials and their replacement by others friendly to Japan. It is also reliably reported that the Japanese are demanding the removal of the Governor of Chahar, Sungchehyuan and all his troops.

WHAT THEY MEAN

The new Japanese demands if accepted, (and it is difficult to see how the Chinese can refuse), will have the effects of turning most of North China into a Japanese province.

The demands mean the abolition of the Peiping political Council to be followed later by the abolition of the Military Council leading to the province being run by minor officials under Japanese direction.

Towards Puppet Regime

The demands are causing infinitely greater concern to thoughtful Chinese than the demands of May 29. Many declare that the demand concerning Sungthchyuan means the first step towards the annexation of Chahar and part of inner Mongolia to the puppet regime.—Reuter's Special.

Stop Campaign Against "Reds" And Face Yellow Menace

CHINESE REACTION TO JAP DEMANDS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 12.

The Sino-Japanese situation has gravely worsened following the new Japanese demands which are a sequel to the vigorous Japanese protest to the Nanking Government against the imprisonment of four Japanese "Special Servicemen" and the change in the Chahar Province and the alleged anti-Japanese movements there.

The Japanese military authorities insist on the Chinese reply to the demands by midnight.

The Japanese War Minister Gen. Hoyingchin has rejected this demand and it is feared that if the Japanese insist thereon fighting may break out in north China between the Japanese and Chinese troops.

The Chinese leaders have been conferring all day long to devise means to meet the new situation. Some see no alternative but to accept the new Japanese demands, unreasonable as they consider them. Others appear to hold the view that in face of what they regard as unreasonable, the Japanese attitude and the constant serious acts of Japanese aggression, the Chinese Government should abandon the present anti-Communist campaign and join hands with Russia to meet the present emergency.

ROYAL HUNT CUP CALLOVER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 12.

Following is the Royal Hunt Cup callover:—

100/9 Dignitary.

100/7 Lawmaker taken and offered.

100/7 Flamenco offered 100/6 taken.

100/7 Wychwoodabbot offered.

20/1 Shiningtor taken and offered.

20/1 Bondsman offered 25/1 taken.

25/1 Galvani offered 33/1 taken.

28/1 Badruddin offered 33/1 taken.

40/1 Gallas taken and offered.

COMMUNAL AWARD AND INDIA BILL

Amendment Is Disquieting To Muslims, Says Sir Mohd. Yakub

MORADABAD, June 12.

Sir Mohammed Yakub M.L.A. wires as follows:—

"I have wired to the Viceroy that the India Bill amendment regarding Communal Award is extremely disquieting to the Muslims and is creating insecurity. I have prayed to the Viceroy to move the Secretary of State and have it restored by the House of Lords.—A. P.

MONARCHY FOR GREECE

King George Ready When Called Upon To Return To Athens

ATHENS, June 12.

The papers publish a letter from ex-King George's Private Secretary in which he states that "the King is ready when called upon to return to Greece not as the head of victorious party, but as an impartial arbiter between all parties."—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL HUNT CUP ACCEPTORS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 12.

Following are the Royal Hunt Cup final acceptors with weights:

Wychwoodabbot 9-7; Flamenco 9-1, Shining Tor 9-0; The Blueboy 8-11; Badruddin 8-10; Homily 8-9, Mastervere 8-7; Hisreverence 8-6; Boethius 8-5; Bondsman 8-4; Pharian 8-4; Almondhill 8-3; Youngnative 8-3; Negundo 8-2; Dignitary 8-2; Guineagap 8-2; Potiphar 8-1; Canteener 8-1; Pepino 8-1; Lawmaker 8-0; Buckland 7-13; Mesa 7-13; Galvani 7-12; Hidalgo 7-11; Makila 7-10; Britishquote 7-10; Pinkwings 7-10; Llanarmon 7-Lostsoul 7-5; Goldentol 7-4; 6; Faire Svous Jeux 7-7; Priok 7-6; Bann Law 7-6; Abaris 7-3; Sweetlegend 7-2; Scattercash 7-2; Poetspride 7-1; Harem 7-0; Gallas 6-13; Hornseyrise 6-10; Felton 6-9; Manspal 6-8 Bridgefiend 6-7; Thermidor 6-7; and Colonelgaunt 6-7.

ARE YOU A CONGRESS MEMBER?

Become One To-day And Qualify Yourself For Voting

To-day is the last day for enrolment of Congress Members qualified to take part in the Annual General Elections to be held in the middle of December. If you have not already enrolled yourself, do so to-day and to-day only.

GRAN-CHACO ARMISTICE

Paraguay And Bolivia To Cease Hostilities In 48 Hours

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.

The Armistice signed at noon between Paraguay and Bolivia provides the firing should cease within 48 hours. This interval has been given to give time for all parts of the 375 mile battle front to be notified of the armistice.

STANLEY WOODS BEATS LAP RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ISLE OF MAN, June 12.

While practising in the tourist trophy races, Stanley Woods while riding the Italian Guzzi machine broke the Lap record by 32 seconds averaging 84.3 miles per hour.

RAJEN BABU ENTERS C.P.

Civic Honour To Congress President At Arvi And Pulgaon

(From A Correspondent.)

ARVI, June 12.

The Congress President entered the C. P. (Marathi) this morning at Pulgaon where he was received by prominent provincial and local leaders including Dr. Khare after replying to the address presented by the Pulgaon Municipality, Babu Rajendra Prasad motored to Arvi and was honoured on the way at Virul and Dhanodi, the village of the late Mr. Abhayankar.

The principal streets of Arvi were decorated by the citizens. A guard of honour was given to Babuji by the Bala Bheema Gymnasium. Then the Municipality presented an address to which Babu Rajendra Prasad made a suitable reply. While renaming the municipal dispensary as Abhayanker Memorial Dispensary Babuji paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Abhyanker, the Lion of Nagpur.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

After flag salutation he addressed a crowded public meeting. He asked the public to maintain sustained enthusiasm and explained the implications of new Congress Constitution and exhorted the people to do their utmost to strengthen the Congress by pushing forth the constructive programme, particularly Khadi and Village Industries. Babuji was garlanded on behalf of the municipal institution of Arvi after a vote of thanks by Mr. Babasaheb. Babuji visited the Lokmanya Library and Chokhamela Harijan Boarding.

After meals and rest at Mr. Thatte's bungalow, Babuji left for Wardha.

From Persia To Quetta In Three Days

SIKHS' DASH TO WORK FOR RELIEF

Party Of 39 Cover 500 Miles In Non-Stop Lorry Drive

(From Our Correspondent.)

QUETTA, June 12.

Having cleared out all Indian injured with the exception of a very few unfit to stand the journey, the authorities are taking in hand the removal of the European injured lying in the British Military Hospital. Arrangements for further treatment has been made at Lahore and Karachi where two ambulance trains will carry parties of the European injured to-morrow morning.

Dr. Holland, eye specialist of the Quetta Mission Hospital has been appointed Civil Surgeon. Col. Anderson has been posted as Superintendent of Police. Thus the police and medical departments of the Civil Administration having their chiefs fixed up in the service of New Quetta in these directions will be properly taken in hand. Recruitment of police force, which had been almost entirely wiped out, is being vigorously carried on and up to date about 1,000 men, many of whom are discharged military men, have enlisted.

SIKH PARTY FROM PERSIA.

A contingent of 39 Sikh workers from East Persia suddenly arrived in the refugees camp two days ago. They had covered a journey of over 500 miles through difficult roads in a motor lorry and reached Quetta in less than three days by day and night non-stop drive. Immediately after their arrival they put themselves in touch with the local civil and military authorities and having provided themselves with medicines and food and materials for relief work they drove in their own motor-lorry to Mastung from which centre they are reported to have planned their relief service.

The arrival of this Sikh contingent evoked no small admiration from all sections of people in Quetta for the great dash the men had made from so far off and in such a short time, but the regret of the Sikhs was that they had not come very much earlier due to the delay in the receipt of information in Persia about the Quetta disaster.

The day after the arrival of the Sikhs another noteworthy event is the arrival of a troop of 50 boyscouts from Lahore.

FRUIT TRAFFIC DIVERTED

Quetta lies on main road for very large traffic of fruit both fresh and dry brought into India from Afghanistan. Naturally anxious about public health in India, apprehending the danger of contamination due to the vicinity of the railway line to the ruined area, where the debris covers several thousands of corpses the Government of India have desired the local railway authorities to divert the fruit wagons from Pishin by the Harnai route along the Sind-Pishin Railway.

FATE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper reading public in Quetta although on the scene of disaster, have not as full news and information about the happenings in Quetta and work done by the military as the public outside the earthquake zone. Agencies for distributing newspapers in these parts having been wiped out by the heavy casualties among them the charge of bundles of the "Statesman" and the Punjab papers which were popular in this part, has been taken at railway station by military authorities and the work of distribution along with innumerable tasks was also performed by them. The distribution of newspapers has been in the circumstances very inadequately done. The best that the military has been able to do to aviod invidious distinction has been to give away the papers free.

Simla Expert Advises Sealing Up Of Quetta For 12 Months

DEV RAJ TELLS INSIDE STORY

Military In Panic Neglected Rescue Of Life

BAN IS UNPARDONABLE BLUNDER

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress writes:—

Dev Raj Sethi of the Servants of Peoples Society who reached Quetta soon after the disaster, left for Lahore by the night train on the 7th. From train he writes to me through a messenger the following letter which will give to the country an inside view of the state of things in Quetta.

"I have seen and talked to most of the people in the Indian Military Hospital. I have wandered from tent to tent in the Race Course (Refugee tent). I have tried to talk with some officials. I have also gone on a lorry round the city, through the Bruce Road, Babu Mohalla, Gowal Mandi and other places. I have tried to get a most dispassionate view of the situation. Diwan Bahadur Murlidhar of Shikarpur saw the A. G. G. yesterday for three hours and after that I met him to find out the official point of view. My impressions are as follows:—

UNPARDONABLE BLUNDER.

1. The Government and Military have committed an unpardonable blunder in shutting out non-official agency which would surely have proved of invaluable help.

2. Efforts at excavation of the debris should not have been stopped or slackened. I have seen a three year old child rescued alive after four days. Pandit Gianchand saw a man rescued from under debris after four days. If debris had been tackled immediately hundreds, would surely have been saved. Property worth lakhs would have been recovered. The Military became absolutely panicky and did not attach due attention to the rescue of life.

3. Enough was done to render medical aid to the injured, but much more could be done by non-official agency.

NEED OF AGITATION.

4. An expert from Simla in Quetta is reported to be advising sealing of the town for twelve months. The same was announced by beat of drum at Race Course. But D. B. Murlidhar told me that nothing has been finally decided. Another friend told me that it will be finally decided on 25th. What I submit is that we should immediately concentrate on agitation for immediate tackling of debris there is no fear of putrifaction in the hottest month in Quetta. Monghyr (Bihar) with large casualties was dry when rains set in. Still there was no epidemic. If we can move the authorities to allow digging debris immediately we shall have done very useful service to the survivors. To me that is very urgent. Intensive organised immediate efforts should be made towards this end."

THREE PAPER FUND IS PEOPLE'S FUND

Our Readers Have Contributed Nearly Rs. 10,000

BUT QUETTA NEEDS' CRORES.

PAY MORE, PAY FAST.

KING GOES FOR DRIVE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 12.

Soon after Lord Dawson left Sandringham this afternoon, His Majesty went for an hours drive in a closed car and was enthusiastically greeted along the roads. The weather was fine whilst the King was driving, but there was a heavy downpour after his return to Sandringham.

VICEROY'S FUND EXCEEDS 15 LAKHS

SIMLA, June 12.

Total of Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund is Rs. 15,16,628 besides £75.—A. P. Special.

RAILWAY CHIEFS' MONSOON TOUR

Will Discuss Capital Programmes For Next Year With Agents

SIMLA, June 12.

During their monsoon tour in July, Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner and Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, Railways, will be in Madras on the 16th and 17th, at Calcutta from 19th to 22nd and Bombay from 24th to 26th and will discuss with the agents of Railways their capital programmes for the next year.—A. P. Special.

Press Employee Attacked And Robbed

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

A serious attack with knives was made on an employee of the Allahabad "Law Journal" Press, when he was returning home with his salary in his pocket. The whole amount found in his person was relieved by the assailants. The victim has been removed to hospital.

The police have recorded a complaint.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A High Class Hindu Nationalist age 32, with income Rs. 250—300 p. mensem. Seeks a fair educated Hindu Virgin, age 18 to 22. Apply Box No. 4353 "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Lady Superintendent for a girls' hostel attached to a large co-educational Institution in Bengal. Must be a graduate. A strong disciplinarian. Salary upto 100/- a month with free quarters. Will have to join on the 7th July next. Apply immediately with full particulars as to age, qualification, experience, etc. to Box 1219 "Bombay Chronicle." The last date for receiving applications is 20th June, 1935.

Wanted services of a Revenue Officer on a pay of Rs. 225 plus Rs. 25 as travelling allowance per mensem, with free furnished quarters. Persons having experience should apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Chhota Udepur State. (12049).

Wanted responsible man to be in charge of Cash and Stocks of a running business in Bombay. Salary Rs. 60-2-250. Six months' notice on either side. Cash investment deposit returnable on termination of services Rs. 2,500 required. A great opportunity for an honest and ambitious worker to get into settled employment for life holding brilliant future prospects. Apply Box No. 4342, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduate with Chemistry and Mathematics having not less than 5 years' experience of mill-work including erection, fitting and overhauling of machinery, to work as Junior Assistant in the Textile Manufactures Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Salary Rs. 110-10-170. One year's probation. Apply to the Principal & Secretary, immediately. (1206).

Wanted influential gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for each district of C. P. and Berar. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Bombay. (1203).

Wanted—A Head Master for the D. A. A. V. High School, Ajmer. The candidate must be a trained graduate of at least 10 years teaching and administrative experience in High School in the grade of 150 to 250. Pay according to qualifications with Provident Fund benefits. He must be an Arya Samajist. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an Arya Samaj Educational institution. Applications must reach the undersigned upto 20th of June. 1935. Rai Bahadur Pt. Mithan Lall, Advocate, President. (4294).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications for District Managers to organise Depot Agents in unrepresented areas and control stocks and sales will be considered. Only experienced hands need apply. Security against stocks and best references essential. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4337A).

Wanted Representatives on Rs. 75 p.m. to sell Gunny Bags, Pulses, Lubricating oil, Hosiery Goods, etc., on credit system. Post Box 6788, Calcutta. (1215).

Wanted for Overseas:—Assistant Surgeons, Competent Stenographers, Qualified Accountants, Cashiers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Draughtsmen. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4345).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Gokhale Education Society.—The Society's Shet Dharmasey Govindji Thackersey High School, near Kennedy Bridge, Re-opened on the 5th June, 1935, after the summer vacation. Applications for "Free-studentships" are invited by the undersigned, from poor students belonging to the Gujrati and Marathi Communities, so as to reach him on or before the 19th June, 1935. Preference will first be given to the poor students of the Bhatia Community. H. S. Joglekar, Superintendent, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4.

1216

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

Do you like to be a Doctor within 6 months? Does not matter whether you are an under matric. Do you understand English? We provide you with posts on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, when you secure a diploma from our college. We give L.M.H., M.B.H. and M.D.H. diplomas. Apply for prospectus, Principal B. H. College, 11|1, Lower Range, Ballygung, Calcutta. (4349).

H. P. T. College, Nasik—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujarati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F. Y. A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 7. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1935 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. Send Ans. 6 for Prospectus and Admission Form. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (1169).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Silverbrook Teas. Packed in tins, packets and cases. Influential and respective persons to act as District Inspectors to organise the Agents on a salary of 300-15-500 plus allowances. Stocks entrusted up to 10,000 lbs. Only persons having influence and able to pay security need apply with references. Silverbrook Ltd., Post Box No. 458, 5, Rundall's Vepery, Madras. (4355).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goiv	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Silverbrook Teas—All grades of Leaf and Dust Teas are available at competitive rates, only wholesale merchants write for samples stating their requirements. Silverbrook Ltd., Post Box No. 458, 5, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras. (4355).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Well-equipped dispensary in prominent Hindu locality. Apply Pioneer Stationery Mart, Fort, Bombay. Phone 25717. (4352).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at SAYAJIGANJ, BARODA, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1935, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1934.

(2) To elect directors in place of Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta and Mr. Hiralal M. Shah.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1935, to 3rd July, 1935 (both days inclusive).

By order of Board,
N. PURSHOTTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Baroda, 15th May, 1935.

1211

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1935, and to declare a Dividend on First and Second Preference Shares.

2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E. who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 4th June to Thursday, the 27th June, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1935.

NOTE:—If Dividends on Shares as recommended by the Directors are passed at the Meeting, they will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 2nd July, 1935 to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 26th June, 1935.

1220

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1935, at 6-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the ordinary general meeting of the Company convened for that day shall be concluded when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the abovementioned Resolution be passed with or without modification by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1935, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon at the same place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the following Article for Article 34:—

34. The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, duly stamped, together with such evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferrer and generally under and subject to such conditions and regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe; and every registered instrument of transfer shall be retained in the custody of the Company for such period as the Directors may either generally or specifically determine and upon the expiration of such period it may be destroyed."

Dated this Sixth day of June, 1935.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.

1221

MESSRS. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Original Certificates in respect of 10 shares, Nos. 582, 1645, 1751, 4212, 4582, 4981, 6457, 6851, 7567 and 8214 of Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Soonabai Merwanji are reported to have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 2 months to the Registered Office of this Company, 16, Bank Street, Fort—Bombay, otherwise, duplicate certificates of the same will be issued to the above named owner.

1220

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
TEL. NO. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RLY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from G.I.P. Rly., Bombay, and in accordance with Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1935, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at G.I.P. Rly., Wadi Bunder, unclaimed Goods Office, the following unclaimed goods including:—

Cotton seed, linseed, bhagar, hirda, moog, toor, oil cakes, dry chillies, wheat, dall, garlic, dry cocoanuts, gunny bags, C. I. sheets, bangles, empty baskets and soda bottles, stones, tin toys, battery, chairs, earthen moulds, country caps, oilmanstores, brushes, shoes and champles, glass panes and chimnies, haberdesherry, soap, cycle parts, crockery, rubber tyres, tea, soda, mattings, blankets, iron barrels, petrol cans, oil, iron drums, wooden casks, machinery, slate pencils, hurricane lanterns, charpoi, electric goods tarpaulin etc., etc.

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Shunko	,,	11th	June	22nd	,,
Celebe	,,	23rd	,,	30th	,,
Sumatra	,,	23rd	,,	7th	July
Singapore	,,	20th	,,	12th	,,
Taijin	,,	11th	July	22nd	,,

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Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

SCOTT EXECUTED

RANGOON, June 11.

H. W. Scott (28) who claimed to be a European was executed today in the Rangoon Central Jail. He had been sentenced to death by the High Court Sessions who found him guilty of shooting dead Locksley Telfer 1sat June with a revolver.

Dressed in white without any sign of emotion Scott calmly walked up to the scaffold to pay his penalty.—A. P.

"Defence Arguments Altogether Fallacious"

Judge Interprets Indian Electricity Act In Sensational Calcutta Case

Judgment in the sensational electricity theft case was delivered by the Hon'ble S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday last sentencing the following accused:—

Babulal Chokhani, a millionaire, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default another six months' hard labour.

Sailendra Nath Mukherjee, said to be the leader of the gang, to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Sushil Ghosh, Manindra Nath Dey and Rashbehari Saha alias Handa, who played subordinate part in the conspiracy, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Patal Santra and Jagadish Singh, a durwan of the Jupiter Cinema, to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Ganesh Bahadur, a durwan of Babulal Chokhani, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The remaining four accused, Panchcowri Banerjee, Kumud Nath Nandy, Sailendra Nath Sanyal and Hara Narayan Chatterjee were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted of the charges framed against them.

The whole of the fine of Babulal Chokhani, if realised, was ordered to be paid to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited as compensation.

Babulal Chokhani was found guilty of theft and conspiracy charges but sentenced under the former charge only. No separate sentence was passed on the latter charge.

Other accused were found guilty and convicted on charge of conspiracy and abetment of theft of electric energy in the Bharat Luxmi and Jupiter cinemas and other places in Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Parganas.

First Case of Kind

The complaint in this case, which created a good deal of sensation in the city was filed on November 17, 1934 on behalf of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited. The case was first of its kind in Calcutta, it is said, as there was no such organised conspiracy ever made before to steal electric energy by means of tampering with meters. The Corporation's loss due to the alleged theft of energy was estimated at not less tha two lakhs of rupees in one year (1934-35). The members of the conspiracy consisted of merchants, millowners, cinema owners, ex-employees of the electric company. The tampering work was done chiefly at night by reducing the readings on the meter board.

A number of persons had been arrested in connection with this case, of whom three had since been discharged before the charges were framed in this case. Three others, Krishna Chandra Shome, Bholanath Chatterjee and Hardwar Sing turned approvers and were discharged. Twelve persons were placed on their trial in the present case.

Mahammed Abdul Azim, Aswim Kumar Panja, Nanilal Ghosh and Bhudeb Seth, who had been absconding but were either arrested or surrendered later, were now awaiting trial in a supplementary case.

Mr. Carden Noad, counsel from Bombay, with Mr. S. K. Sen, counsel, and others defended Babulal Chokhani, Mr. N. C. Sen, counsel and others defended the remaining accused.

Mr. W. W. K. Page, counsel with Mr. J. K. Mukherjee counsel and Mr. B. N. Dutt and others appeared for the prosecution.

Inspector J. N. Lahiri, Sukrul Hossain and Sub-Inspector Pabitra Kumar Dutt of the Ci. I. D. investigated into the case.

Judgment

The Magistrate delivered a lengthy judgment covering 115 typed foolsca pages. In conclusion of the judgment, he observed:—

Having dealt as fully as possible with the limited time at my disposal with the evidence in the case against the accused persons individually, I must in conclusion refer to certain points of law raised by the defence.

The first is that Sec. 39 of the Indian Electricity Act does not and cannot apply, all that is alleged in the present case is tampering with a registered apparatus which is an offence specifically provided for in Sec. 44 of that Act. The importance of that from the part of the defence is two-fold: first, an offence under Sec. 44 is punishable with fine only. It is a non-cognizable offence in which case the conspiracy goes, as there is no sanction under Sec. 196A of the Cr. P. C. which is necessary if it is held to be a conspiracy to commit a non-cognizable offence: secondly, the charge getting out theft between April 1934 and January 1935 is bad in law, as theft is a specific and not a continuing offence.

Let us consider whether if tampering by reversing has been established on the evidence. It is an offence which should fall under Sec. 39 or under Sec. 44 of the Electricity Act. Mr. Carden Noad's contention is that in the days before electricity when only gas and water were supplied and metered to consumers it was held in England that abstracting gas before it reahed the meter was larceny, but that after it entered the meter it passed into possession and ownership of the consumer and became private property.

'Prima Facie' Evidence

In the India Electricity Act, it is urged, we have provisions reproduced from the English Act. The first of the penal section in our Act is sec. 39 which reads as follows:—"Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and the existence of artificial means for such abstraction shall be 'prima facie' evidence of such dishonest abstraction."

The defence contends that the word "abstracts" just placed before the word "consumes" or "uses" shows its importance and it governs the whole section; "abstraction" means taking out of some one's possession as that is the essential element of theft. In the present case no such abstraction is alleged therefore it cannot be theft. These arguments are altogether falacious.

Whatever the English Law on the subject be Sec. 39 of the Indian Electricity Act is perfectly clear, it refers not only to dishonest abstraction by artificial means or otherwise but to dishonest consumption or uses. The word "consumers" or user "have been inserted in this section after the word "abstracts" to make it sound nicer in face of the very words of the section, it is futile to contend that it relates only to abstraction, it relates also to consumption and use and such consumption becomes dishonest if there is no intention of paying for what is used or for all that is used that is to say, its dishonest consumption. It s true that sec. 39 concludes with the words "the existence of artificial means for such abstraction shall be 'prima facie' evidence of such dishonest abstraction," and there is no further reference to consumption or use.

Meter Tampering

It may be possible to prove tampering without being able to prove dishonest consumption. The meter itself and the seals may furnish proof of tampering but more than that is required to prove theft, e.g. the evidence of variations in the weekly or monthly bills; pay orders the persons proved to have done meter tampering fact precisely the evidence of dishonest consumption that is available in the present case I therefore hold that sec. 39 is the major sec. and sec. 44 the minor, section only comes into operation when proof of the more serious offence is not available.

The other arguments regarding possession etc. do not arise; electricity is not movable property strictly speaking there cannot be theft of property other than movable property as is specifically stated in sec. 378 of the I.P.C. which define what constitutes theft, hence we get the provision in sec. 39 that whoever dishonestly abstracts or uses any energy shall be deemed to have committed theft, clearly it is an offence analogous to theft of movable property but the law has created this fiction. If you use it honestly without the intention of paying for all or some part of it, you commit theft thereof.

Then observing the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused persons as stated above.

Bail Granted to Accused

Mr. Justice Lord-Williams and Mr. Justice Jack granted 'interim' bail to Sailendra Nath Mukherji, Babulal Chowkhani and Rashbehari Saha who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in what is known as the Electricity Theft Case.

Mukherji had been sentenced to two years' R. I. Chowkhani to one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and Saha to one year.

Their lordships granted the accused bail pending their applications for admission of appeal to this court. Babulal was directed to be released on bail of Rs. 15,000 with sureties as in the lower Court. Accused Sailendra and Rashbehari were directed to be released on bail of Rs. 2,000 each with two sureties of Rs. 1,200 each and a personal recognizance of Rs. 2,000.

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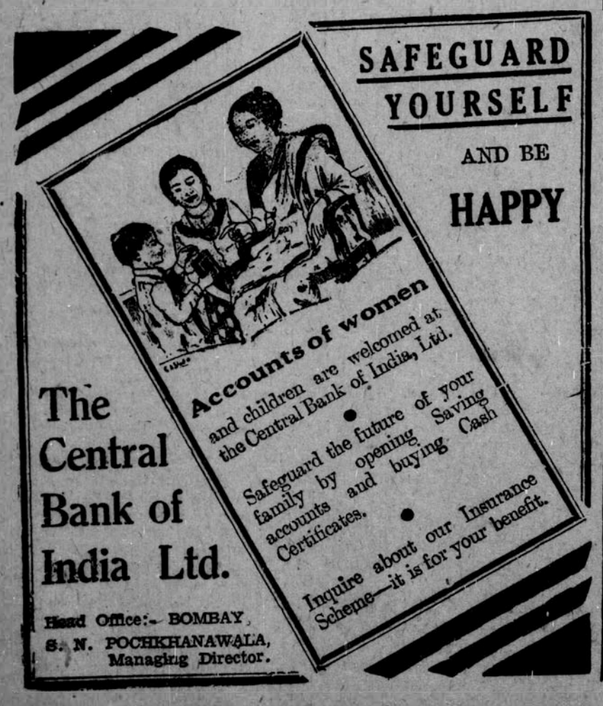
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How Joy Riding Driver Dragged Body For 6 Miles

Throws Corpse Over Wall Of Compound And Cleans Car In Dead Of Night

GRUESOME TRAGEDY OF JUNE 3 REVEALS PLIGHT OF NIGHT SLEEPER ON CITY'S FOOT-PATHS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Details of the circumstances leading to the sad death of a sleeper on a footpath who was run over by a motor-car and carried entangled under it, from Bellasis Road to Mahim, covering a distance of nearly six miles, were narrated to day before the City Coroner.

The hushed silence of the small hours of the morning, broken by the barking and whining of the dogs in the compound of the building at Mahim, the scrubbing and cleaning of the car, the muffled noises, the removal of the body and hide all traces, and the culminating thud when the corpse was thrown over the wall of the compound, lent grotesqueness to the scene described.

The driver of the car Anthone Lazarus, the suspect in the case with Muslim and Kharvi occupants, started on a joy ride, it was alleged, on the night of June 3 from Manek Villa at Mahim to Playhouse, in the car of his employer, spent a night of revelry at a hotel nearby, had several drinks of toddy, whiled away some time at 13, Lane Kamatipura, turned to Bellasis Road, mounted a foot-path, tore to New Worli and back to Mahim via Jamsedji Road and returned at about 2 a.m. the next morning.

In reply to a queston from one of the Jurors, the Coroner said that it was impossible to say where exactly the body was entangled, whether it was pinned under the radiator or got stuck under the mudguards of the front wheel.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from multiple injuries and haemorrhage and added a rider that the suspect should be prosecuted for rash and negligent driving as he was under the influence of drink.

Further they added that the conduct of the driver was reprehensible and inhuman.

Occupant's Story

Abdul Kadar Sattar Husein one of the occupants of the car residing at Manek Villa behind the Mahim Durga, in giving evidence stated that they started on a joy-ride at the request of the driver and had a drink of toddy, one bottle each, at the beginning.

Then the driver of the car brought them to Grant Road Corner, (Playhouse) where they had a "bite" and more drink in some hotel nearby.

From there they went to 13th Lane Kamatipura where they whiled away their time for nearly half an hour and along Suklaji Street they drove to Bellasis Road, towards Bombay Central. They neared the junction of the Bellasis Road and at Suklaji Street the car mounted the foot-path. Voices of "Catch Him, Catch Him" were heard when the car mounted the foot-path. The driver of the car put on the accelerator and the car gathered speed.

The request of the witness to stop the car and see what the matter was, however, went unheeded.

The car tore away towards New Worli at an speed of 40 to 45 miles an hour.

Near Marine Drive the car was again brought to a halt and witness heard some stifled sound resembling the distant strain of a radio. The sound of moaning was heard as their journey was resumed.

Again Refused To Stop

They again started on their journey along Lady Jamshedji Road and here witness again heard some trailing sound and asked the driver to stop the car. Again his request shared the same fate and the car went on without slacking of the speed.

They then drove to their master's compound at Mahim from where the witness turned towards his house to sleep.

It was about half-past two when the suspect came to his house but he was again approached by the suspect who told him about the gruesome find.

Cleaning The Car

Vira Uga, a Kharvi occupant of the car, on the same day stated that he was residing at Walpakadi and he came to stay for a temporary period at Mahim in Manek Building just a few days prior to the incident.

In relating the story the witness stated that they started at about 10 p.m. on the night of July 3 and returned to Mahim at about 2 a.m. in the morning the next day. He saw the suspect cleaning the car early in the morning after the gruesome find was discovered. The next morning the police recovered the body.

Sakinabai, the wife of Vira, the main informant of the police said that she was roused early in the morning by the barking and whining of the dogs and saw the suspect cleaning the car in the compound. She expostulated with them all on the sort of life of "tamasha" (dissolute life) they were leading. She ultimately heard a noise like a thud.

A Horrible Sight

The Coroner in addressing the Jury said that it was impossible to say where the body was when it brought to the compound entangled in front wheels of the car, whether it was pinned under the radiator or stuck to the mudguards. But the fact remained that the suspect was under the influence of drink and that the body was entangled in the bottom of the car all the way from Bellasis Road to Mahim.

The Coroner further stated that he had seen the body which was completely bruised and battered, the face having gone completely out of recognition. It was a horrible sight to see. One of the Jurors wanted to know why the suspect took that unusual route from Bellasis Road to Mahim and the presumption arose whether he knew that the body was under the wheels And why did the suspect not stop the car at the cries of "pakdo pakdo."

The Coroner remarked that that night be true to a certain extent.

The Investigating Officer in explaining the position to the Jurors said the body was recovered on June 4 and information was laid before them only after a week. Sakinabai was their main informant.

The Jury after retiring for a few minutes brought in the verdict as stated above.

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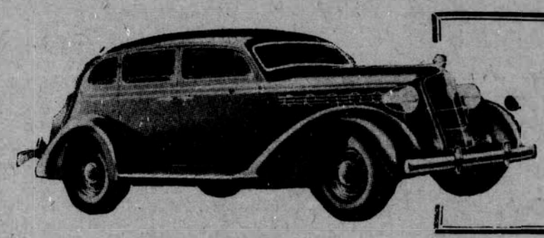

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CONTRACTOR TO HANG

Plea Of Provocation Fails In Strange Case From Poona

Justices N. J. Wadia and H. V. Divetia at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Poona on Narayansingh Motiram, a Sikh coal contractor, who was convicted of murder.

The murder was a sequel to a quarrel between the accused and Pandit Balmukund, a Kashmiri tailor and iron works owner of Poona. Both of them were living in Marwari's Chawl in Ravivar Peth.

On January 23 last, at about 9 p.m. Balmukund, the tailor, sent his employee Rehmatkhan to the accused's room to demand Rs. 12 for certain clothes he had prepared for him.

The accused sent word that Balmukund should go himself. The latter then sent Premsingh, another employee, along with Rehmatkhan. On seeing them, the accused flew into a rage and said "Will you take cash or take credit? I will pay you in cash."

So saying the accused took up his gun and shot Rehmatkhan, wounding him mortally. He then rushed to Balmukund's room and fired three shots at Hasinabai, his kept mistress who died forthwith.

PLEA OF PROVOCATION.

At the Sessions trial, the accused's defence was grave and sudden provocation.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of the murder of Hasinabai, and the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced him to death.

As regards the murder of Rehmatkhan, the jury came to the contrary conclusion. The Judge, however, disagreed with the verdict, but did not think it necessary to make a reference to the High Court in view of the fact that even if it succeeded it would not affect the sentence passed on the accused for the murder of Hasinabai.

The accused then appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Sophaer appeared for the accused and Dewan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the death sentence.

PRINCESS ST. POLICE BUSY

Ten Persons Arrested In Sutta Khel Raids On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two raids on alleged satta gambling dens were carried out by the Princess Street Police on Tuesday in which 10 persons were arrested.

The first raid was in a Hindu Restaurant at Vithalwadi where Arjun Balkrishna and three others found in the premises were arrested. In their possession it is alleged satta slips and cash were found and seized by the police.

In the second raid in the same vicinity Fulchand Warajlal and 5 others were arrested.

At the Esplanade Police Court the police applied for an extension of the bail for seven days. The Magistrate granted the application.

C.P.M.'s CHEQUE STOLEN

Miscreants Assault Driver In Compound And Snatch Cheque For Rs. 30

In the compound of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's residence, on Wodehouse Road, Colaba, his driver was assaulted and robbed of a cheque issued by the Magistrate for Rs. 30 on Tuesday.

The police arrested the alleged assailant but the man who stole the cheque is still at large

It appears that the assault was the sequel to some old enmity that existed between one Amir Hassanalli (25) and the Magistrate's driver. On Tuesday Amir had an altercation with the driver and is alleged to have assaulted him.

Keshav, a relative of the complainant, came to his rescue and one Mirza joined in on behalf of Amir. During the scuffle Mirza is alleged to have snatched away a cheque drawn by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur for Rs. 30.

The commotion in the compound attracted the attention of the residents and the police were summoned. Amir was arrested while Mirza made good his escape.

On Wednesday the Colaba Police produced on remand Amir Hassanalli before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala at the Esplanade Police Court and applied for a remand of the accused for a week to enable them to make inquiries as the cheque had not been recovered. The application was granted.

MEDICOS MOURN DR. NADGIR'S LOSS

At a largely attended meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union, under the Presidentship of Dr. J. E. Spencer, the following Resolutions were passed:—

(1) This Special meeting of the Bombay Medical Union puts on record its high sense of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by the late Dr. Y. G. Nadgir as a very active member of the Union and who during his association with the Union and the Profession for a number of years rendered very useful help.

(2) This meeting further resolves that a letter of condolence should be forwarded to the family of the deceased together with a copy of the above resolution.

Amongst those who were present and who addressed the meeting eulogising the work of Dr. Nadgir, were, Dr. Jivraj Mehta; Dr. N. A. Purandare; Dr. D. D. H. Baria; and Dr F. N. Kapadia.

FATAL FALL FROM TELEGRAPH POLE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury to-day on the body of Kishore Avadhan (30) who died on Tuesday in the K. E. M. Hospital as a sequel to multiple injuries sustained from a fall from a telegraph pole while working in overhead wires.

A colleague in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that he saw him working on the wires at 11 a.m. One end of the wire had been fixed to the pole on which the deceased was working snapped and with a jerk caused by the snapping of the wire the pole itself bent down and toppled over, with the deceased was pinned under it.

The Assistant Divisional Engineer in giving evidence stated that he deputed the workers and added that there was a slight flaw in the metal which could not be detected from outside. This, stated the witness, was not the main reason of the breaking of the pole.

The Bangalore Municipal Council has appointed a Sub-Committee to suggest ways and means to tackle the problem of unemployment which has of late taken alarming proportion.

PITIABLE CASE

Russian Woman Refugee Charged Under Vagrancy Act

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An aged Russian woman refugee named Nadia Holneare presented a pitiable appearance when placed before the Magistrate at the Additional Court, Mazagaon. She was charged under the Vagrancy Act.

She was arrested this morning by the Nagpada police at Parsi Statue.

She had no place of residence, occupation, or ostensible means of livelihood. She knew neither English nor Hindusthani and the conduct of the case was a problem; but one among the persons in the Court interpreted her case.

The Magistrate (Mr. I. S. Haji) ordered her to be sent to the Vagrant Female Work House at Arthur Road.

An Ootacamund message says it is understood, that Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has been offered the Vice-Chancellorship of the Annamalai University. He will probably accept the appointment which will be honorary.

BOMBAY FLIERS REACH TURKEY

Land At Yesilkoy "En Route" To Heston

Mr. P. N. Ritchie, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club, has received information that the three aeroplanes belonging to the Club, which left on June 1, on the second Bombay-Heston instructional flight, landed safely at Yesilkoy in Turkey at 6 p.m. on Monday.

SOCCER SHOTS

Representative Matches In The Air

(By Whistle)

During the week under review, football lovers of Bombay were called upon to put forth their financial quota for the relief of the 'Quake-stricken sufferers of Baluchistan. I must say that they responded to the call splendidly. The figures collected by the Western India Football Association and the Indian Football League may not be as imposing as that offered by the Indian Football Association of Calcutta. But then it must be remembered that the number of supporters of the game is very much larger in the Eastern Capital than in this city. Therefore, the efforts of the two above mentioned bodies may be easily ranked in praiseworthiness with their sister association of Calcutta. I should like to see other sporting organisations in this country following in the footsteps of these truly sporting association.

THE SPORTING MAYOR.

In both the matches at Cooperage and Parel, I saw the sporting Mayor of Bombay taking a lively interest in the fortunes of the game. It looked as if he had a fair knowledge of the niceties of soccer. I should not be surprised if Mayor Nariman had actively tasted its beauty in his younger days. Now anybody may ask me, "What is actively tasting the game"? "Can it be tasted 'passively' ?" of course, it can be enjoyed both ways. You may do it 'actively' by playing it or 'passively' by watching it from the stands, as most people do. Is there any doubt that the former gives greater pleasure, although the latter has by far the larger number of votaries? But those who have played the game can certainly enjoy it better than those who have always been mere spectators. Therefore, I feel convinced that our Mayor has had a free taste of the game to know and appreciate its finer aspects.

HARWOOD LEAGUE XI VS. I. F. L. XI.

Another feature in connection with these charity matches was the close co-operation which noticed between the W. I. F. A. and I. F. L. This is indeed good for the game in this City, as both are striving for the same end. I understand that in addition to playing some of the second division matches in the Harwood League, on the Bengal Club ground at Parel, on the days when there are no matches of the Indian Football League, they are going to arrange a couple of special matches between representative teams of the W. I. F. A. and I. F. L. one to be played on the Cooperage and another at Parel. As a first division representative team may be too strong for the Indian XI, it is suggested that an eleven selected from the second division teams would be more evenly matched. I have no doubt friendly engagements of this nature will go a long way in cementing the bonds between these two bodies. A definite announcement may be made in this respect shortly.

DURHAM'S SPARKLING DISPLAY.

The Durhams who are noted for their cap-tie form, gave a sparkling display of their true colours during the period under notice. On Wednesday last, they went through their usual routine of victory by accounting for the staff and Departmental by a brace of goals in a match which had little to enthuse over. But on Saturday, when the charity match brought all the accompaniments of a cup-tie engagement, the Infantrymen suddenly sprang into their best form. The Royal Artillery from Colaba, who had their title to the "Advocate of India" Cup at stake, found it impossible to check the onrushes of the mighty hordes and lost by the heavy margin of four goals to nil, to the utter disappointment and dismay of their supporters.

SURPRISE OF THE WEEK.

The most surprising result of the week was however the one goal draw between the Somerset Light Infantry and the Bombay City on Friday. The Infantrymen were completely off their game, or it may be the result of over confidence. Whatever it may be, the City was offered a great opportunity of lowering the colours of their formidable opponents. But the Civilians, especially their inside forwards, literally threw away the match which might have been easily in their grasp. The defects I pointed out last week still persist their ranks. The inside forwards as well as the Thompson brothers seem to feel very reluctant to feed their wingmen. Besides the shooting, and headwork of the former left much to be desired. The Somerset, on the other hand, should treat all opponents with the highest consideration, if they wish to win the League championship.

"WEAK IN EVERY SPOT."

The Bombay Gymkhana had the misfortune of losing both their matches during the week. While the staff and Departmental defeated them by a couple of goals, the 3rd Field Brigade registered a three-goal victory against them. The "Mighty Atoms" appear to be so weak in almost every spot, it is difficult to say which department they should take in hand for special treatment. They can only hope for a general improvement, in whatever degree possible, as the season advances. The Gunners had practically things in their own way in their only match of the week. It remains to be seen how they fare against the Somerset on Wednesday.

STAFF SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

The Staff and Departmental showed decided improvement in every aspect of the game. But their forward line exhibited remarkable progress in their team work and target shooting. If their defensive ranks can muster more courage and alacrity, they have a good prospect before them. The Bombay City, whom they beat by the odd goal in three, worked like a disjointed lot throughout. Co-ordination and understanding was at a great discount between the forwards and half-backs, Dadoo was the only man who played with cool judgment and unerring precision. But for his timely interventions and Lynn's splendid goal-keeping the City might have lost by a bigger margin.

RECORD LAST WICKET STAND

Smart And Hughes Save Glamorgan From Big Defeat

LONDON, June 11.

In their match against the South Africans, Glamorgan had lost five wickets for ten runs today and later nine wickets for 114 when Smart and Hughes collared the bowling and established a record for last wicket stand, adding 131 in an hour, the previous best being 123 against Leicester in 1923.

Smart scored 114 (not out) in exactly an equal number of minutes, hitting one sixer and 11 fours, while Hughes, making his debut in first class cricket, made 70 (not out) including four sixes and six fours.

In the match between Middlesex and Sussex Wensley made his first hat-trick of the season. James Langridge with slow deliveries captured four wickets conceding only six runs, with an analysis of 32 overs, 6 maidens, four wickets and 6 runs.

Wyatt, in the match between Warwickshire and Derbyhire, returned an analysis of 11.5 overs, 5 maidens, 30 runs, 5 wickets. Dennis Smith decided to bat in view of Derby's plight and made eleven (not out).

Larwood, by taking Surrey's first wicket to-day secured 1,000 wickets for Notts becoming the seventh Nottsite to achieve the feat. Brown took five wickets for 16 runs before lunch and finally returned an analysis of 30 overs, 10 maidens, 67 runs, 6 wickets.

Kent Beat Glouces.er

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Gloucestershire vs. Kent. Kent won by 6 wickets. Gloucester 305 and 156 (Neale 62, Freeman 5 for 80). Kent 372 and 90 for 4 (Goddard 4 for 40).

Worcestershire vs. Essex: Essex won by 160 runs. Essex 228 and 238. Worcester 104 and 202. (Howorth 63 not out).

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire: Warwick won by 6 wickets. Derby 119 and 75 (Wyatt 5 for 30). Warwick 100 for 9 declared and 99 for 4.

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire: Lancs won on the first innings. Lancs 153 and 80 for no loss. Yorkshire 140 (Pollard 6 for 56).

Somerset vs. Hampshire: Somerset won on the first innings. Somerset 337. Hants 173 and following on 76 for 2.

Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters: Free Foresters won by 7 wickets. Cambridge 265 and 195. (Wooler 77 Brown 6 for 67.) Free Foresters 389 and 72 for 3.

Glamorgan vs. South Africans: The match ended in a draw. South Africans 401. Glomorgan 142 and following on 245 for 9 (Smart 114 not out, Hughes 70 not out).

Middlesex vs. Sussex: Middlesex won on the first innings. Middlesex 260 and 59 (Wensley 4 for 20, Jas Langrigge 4 for 6). Sussex 131 and 174 for 6. (Cook 65).

Nottinghamshire vs. Surrey: Notts won on the first innings. Notts 229 and 284 (Walker 53). Surrey 192 and 293 for 5. (Barling 61, Holmes 71, Fishlock 55 not out).—Reuter's Special.

STABBING IN POLICE COURT

Two Muslims Alleged To Be Involved In Crime, Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Muslim woman threatening with death her husband and his father in the doorway of the Court room;

Exchange of hot and vulgar words between the two parties;

The woman's gesture for help and an entreaty for assaulting her husband;

Two among the crowd rushing towards him with open knives in hand;

And all culminating in a stabbing affray in which the woman's husband received two wounds and is detained in the J. J. Hospital;

These were some of the incidents witnessed on Tuesday morning at the Additional Court at Mazgaon.

Ibrahim Fakir Mahomed and Ismail Fakir Mahomed the two persons who rushed at Ismail Yusuf, husband of the woman and the respondent in the maintenance suit filed by her, were placed to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Additional Court at Mazagaon and were enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 with one surety each till June 19.

PROSECUTION STORY

The investigating officer of the Byculla Police Station in applying for time for enquiries, said that Sarabai, respondent in the maintenance case, standing in the doorway of the Court room along with some others, abused her husband and threatened him and his father with death. He however could not brook the insult and lost his temper and in turn abused her.

The woman turned her face to some of her men standing by her side and egged them on to assault him. The two accused along with another Ahmad Hussain rushed forth from the crowd with open knives in hand. They then stabbed him near the neck and the arm but were arrested. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The Magistrate granted the application.

PROMISED Rs. 50 FOR STABBING

Alleged Plot To Murder Washerman

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Refusal to pay an alleged promised sum of Rs. 50 for stabbing a washerman at Andheri, and an attempt at evading the payment to the "employee" by lodging a complaint of extortion with a policeman led to the arrest of Baboo Bhagwandin and Baboo Lakhia on Tuesday night.

Bhagwandin, it was stated, approached a constable at Mount Road and complained to him that Lakhia was demanding money.

When Lakhia was questioned by the constable, he is reported to have said that he was promised Rs. 50 for stabbing one Bhola Bhayya, a washerman at Andheri. Since he had "done" that, he demanded the sun.

Both were marched off to the police station and were placed to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Additional Court at Mazgaon.

They were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50 till June 15.

SILVER JUBILEE IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Sweets And Medals For Children On July 1

An urgent special meeting of the Schools Committee was convened on Monday evening to consider how to celebrate Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in Municipal Schools.

A sum of Rs. 12,750 budgeted for expenses will be utilised in providing sweets to 70,000 children of the city on 1st July (Monday) which will be observed as a Holiday.

Also Medals will be distributed to the children. Copies of addresses, edifying the Jubilee celebration printed in Marathi, Gujerati, and Urdu would be supplied by the Schools Committee to be read to the school-children by the school authorities.

SYMPATHY FOR SIKAR VICTIMS

States' People Demand Independent Inquiry

(From A. Correspondent)

BOMBAY, June 12.

An emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was hel in the office of the Conference, Bombay, on Sunday last with Sjt. L. R. Tairsee, M.L.C., in the chair.

The Committee expressed its deep sense of appreciation of the yeoman's services that the late Mr. G. R. Abhyankar rendered continuously to the cause of the people of the Indian States. Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, was appointed in the vacancy.

The Committee welcomed the resolution on States passed by the A. I. C. C. recently at Jubbulpore, as a step in the right direction.

The Working Committee then heard the reports of acts of alleged repression coming from the Sikar territory in Jaipur State and conveyed its heartfelt sympathy to the people of Sikar.

The Committee passed a resolution urging upon the Jaipur Durbar and the Suzerain Power to institute an independent enquiry into the root causes of the Sikar trouble.

The Committee, in the end heard the deputation from Sikar regarding the situation in that territory and the policy of the authorities against the agrarian discontent of the Jat peasantry and assured the deputationists of their sympathy and support in their efforts to secure justice.

SHIAS AND SUNNIS CLASH AT JAUNPUR

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Over a dozen persons were seriously injured as a result of Shia Sunni riot reported to have occurred at Jaunpur, U. P.

It is reported that twelve Shiahs and two Hindu servants of Shias were seriously injured. The situation is now under control.—A. P.

ACTIVITY IN MILL AREA

Trade Unionists Revive Enthusiasm Of Workers

The Bombay Mill workers are showing the signs of enthusiasm and solidarity. With the efforts of old experienced workers and Trade Unionists like Messrs. Alwe, Kasle, Sarang, and others, hundreds of the mill workers are being enlisted as members of the Union.

A series of meetings are held in different localities. Two meetings were held, one at Sewree on Sunday, and the other at Jacob Circle on Tuesday last. Mr. Kasle presided over both the meetings.

Mr. Sarang one of the speakers, addressing the meetings, pointed out as to how certain unwanted elements by their disruptive tactics threw mud in the workers' movement and broke their solidarity. This was one of the reasons for the failure of the workers' last struggle. He warned workers to watch minutely and see that no undesirables come in their way and mislead them. He remarked that workers' movement should remain in the hands of the workers alone.

Messrs. Alwe Kandalker, Gharat, Amuneker and Raghunath Salvi also addressed the meetings and earnestly appealed to the workers to join the Union in large numbers so as to make it cent. per cent. strong.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said "United we stand divided we fall," and the meetings then terminated with shouts of Lal Bavte ki jay."

BURMA COUNCIL AFFAIRS

M.L.C. Gives Notice Of Motion For Removal Of President

RANGOON, June 12.

U. Khin Maung, M.L.C., has given notice of a motion for the removal of Mr. Chitlaing, the president of the Council. The motion is to come up for discussion during the August session of the Council.

He has also given notice of an other motion of 'no confidence' in minister U. Bape (forest) and Doctor Bamaw (Educateion).

The mover prior to the elevation of Mr. Chitlaing to the chair was the whip of his party but now he is a non-party man.—A. P.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has consented to be the patron of the All-India Oriental Conference to be held at Mysore during the Christmas holidays. He has given Rs. 1,000 as donation.

HENRY COCHET IN COLOMBO NEXT WEEK?

OOTACAMUND, June 12.

According to information received here it is learnt that Henri Cochet, the famous tennis player, is expected to be at Colombo about June 20.

It has been arranged provisionally that Cochet should visit Madras, Bangalore and Bezwada.

Cochete is not coming to the hills, as the monsoon has set in and the tennis season here is over.

The Yuvaraj of Pithapuram will, it is learnt, issue a more detailed programme of Cochet's visit in the course of a few days.—United Press.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Case Postponed To August 16

An application for an adjournment of the hearing of the alleged defamation case filed against him by Mr. R. C. Edward was made by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, on June 6 last, before the Presidency Magistrate at the Second Court, Mazagoan. Mr. Jhabwalla stated that he had to be present in the Court of the Collector of Surat on the date fixed for hearing, namely June 12. He requested for a date in July.

The Magistrate however fixed August 16 next for the hearing of the case.

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA

Rain To Increase In Malabar

POONA, June 12

Monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma where locally heavy rain has fallen.

Thunderstorms caused widespread rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and local rain in the Punjab hills, United Provinces, Bihar and Upper Burma with a few falls in Bengal and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:

Port Blair 3/4 in; Tavoy 6 in; Kyaukpyu, Gwa 4in; Amherst, Diamond Island 2in; Cox's Bazar 3/4in; Jalpaiguri 1/2in; Patnax and Shillong 1/4in each; Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Nagpur 1 1/2 in each; Agra, Dehra Dun, Amraoti, Seoni and Chanda 1/2in; Pendra and Mussoori 1/4in each; Simla 1/2in; Negapatam 3in; Parbhani, Chitaldrug, Trichinopoly and Salem 2in each; Vizagapatam 1 1/2in; Marmagao 1in; Karwar, Belgaum, Aurangabad, and Cuddalore 3/4in.

FORECAST.

Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma and Malabar. Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be fairly widespread in Mysore, Deccan and Konkan and occur at few stations in Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

Heavy rainfall warning. Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .000 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees

Maixmum temperature during 24 hrs 92.7 degrees 4.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 3.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.13 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.49 inches

Total rainfall during the year 0.51 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-6-1935

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.1deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Government of Mysore will introduce at the budget sessions of the Legislative Council, which commences on Monday, the 24th instant, a Bill to amend the Mysore Factories Regulation on the lines of the Indian Act.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

June 12.

S.S. Ranenfels, Captain E Weibke. Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., Arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. City of Rangoon, Captain J W Candled, Agents Killick Nixon and Co. Arrived from Manchester via Aden.

DEPARTURES

June 12.

S.S. Ellora, Captain A L Beytagh, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Mombasa via Seychelles.

S.S. Barpeta, Captain W Dewhirst, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING.

June 12.

S.S. Rawalpindi, for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Silver Beech, for American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Skuld, for American and Australian Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 12.

1 Clan Macvicar, 3261, M-Coast, 16-6, J Finlay and Co.

4 Castalia, 4171, Liverpool, 15|6, Grahams T Co.

8 Rauenfels, 5207, Hamburg, 27|6, L Edwards Ltd.

11 Garoet, 4543, Java, 15|6, L Edwards Ltd.

Offside 13 City of Rangoon, 4272, N F, N F K Nixon and Co.

13 City of Canton, 4273, P-Gulf, 20|6, K N and Co.

14 Manju Maru, 4293, Japan, 14|6, O S Kaisha.

16 Ellora, 2386, Durban, 12-6, M M and Co.

17 Karanja, 4646, U Kingdom, N F M M and Co.

19 British Sovereign, 2176, Abadan, NF, APOC.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892, Busra, 12|6, M M and Co.

4 Vasna, 2026, Busra, 13-6, M M and Co

5 Sophie Marie, 677, M-Coast, 15-6, Merchant S N Co.

6 Victoria Marie, 882, M-Coast 12-6, Merchant S N Co.

16 Schoner Dolphin 120 NF, NF; S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

K Varela, 1926, N F, N F, M M, and Co.

M Haresfield, 3212, N F, N F, M M, and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi 13-6 P & O S N Co.

Mooltan 20-6, P & O S N Co.

Kaisar-I-Hind; 27-6; P & O. S N Co.

FROM HULL.

Serbino, 13-6, James Finlay and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Johnson; 13-6; F F Campbell & Co.

President Monroe; 27-6; F F Campbell & Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 15-6, M M and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Schonfels, 11|6, L Edwards.

Goldenfels, 26|6, L Edwards.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macbride, 28-6, James Finlay and Co.

Britannia, 16|6, Graham's Trading Co.

FROM MOULMEIN

Gambhira, 12-6, M M and Co.

Jalaratna, 12-6, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.

FROM BASSEIN

Jalapadma, 12-6, Scindia S N Co.

Goalpara, 14-6, M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Shinko Maru, 11-6, O S Kaisha.

Tokiwa Maru 15-6; N Y Kaisha

Genoa Maru; 18-6; N Y Kaisha

Celebes Maru; 23-6; O S Kaisha

Anyo Maru; 30-6; N Y Kaisha

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Sumatra; 13-6; L Edward Ltd.

FROM BASRA.

Baroda, 13-6, M M and Co.

Varsova 15-6 M M & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 12|6, Lloyd Triestino.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Burdwn, 14-6, P and O S N Co.

Ranpura 15-6; P & O S N Co.

Comorin, 22-6; P & O S N Co.

Rajputana 29-6; P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Johnson 14-6; F F Campbell & Co.

President Monroe; 27-6; F F Campbell & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Silverbeech, 14-6, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia; 15-6; Graham T Co. Ld.

Britannia; 29-6; Graham T Co. Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Rawalpindi, 14-6, M M and Co.

Tokiwa Maru; 21-6; N Y Kaisha

Shunko Maru; 22-6; O S Kaisha

Celebes Maru; 30-6; O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Verde, 20|6, Lloyd Triestino.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta, 12-6, M M and Co.

Vasna, 13-6, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 8|6, Turner Morrison and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE

S.S. Mongolia (boat)	10-6-35
„ Myrtlebank	10-6-35
„ Sophie Marie	11-6-35
„ Netravati,	11-6-35

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 12.

S.S. Castalia for L Poal:—17 bales wool raw Bombay Co., Ltd; 40 bales wool raw M Nissim and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 50 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co.; 150 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.; 616 bags myrabollams K Tricamji and Co.; 14 bales wool raw Ralli Bros.

For New York:—50 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton fly B Bros and Co.

For Marseilles:—200 bags mustard seed Ali A Kazim.

For Glasgow:—1280 bags gr. oil cake H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Perecus:—200 bags gr. seed R Shantilal and Co.; 250 bags gr. seed Ali A Kazim.

S.S. Ramofel for Hamburg:—64 bags casein powder M M and Co.; 108 bags fen seed A Virji and Co.; 20 bags gum A Virji and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly P D Vora and Co.; 595 bales cotton D Kalyanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.; 330 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 2000 pkts. myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Oparto:—100 bales hemp S Parmanand.

For Antwerp:—50 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 75 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.; 3555 bags gr. oil cake A Rauji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—150 bags talc. in powder Shaw Wallace and Co.

S.S. Pres. Johnson for New York:—418 bags Indian seed A Virji and Co.: 400 bags Indian seed D Mavji and Co., 191 bags gum D Mavji and Co.; 444 bags cellery seed D Abraham and Son; 162 bags flea seed D Abraham and Son; 56 bags pistachae nuts F H Casaim; 25 bales cotton fly V A Save; 514 bags Indian seed F F Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 12.

S.S. Lisban Maru, agents N Y Kaisha, from Kobe:—15 cases silk goods; 43 cases umbrella goods; 70 coils hardware; 122 pcs. tyres; 200 cases cotton goods; 90 cases silk yarn; 42 bs. mag. carbonate; 166 bales straw boards; 45 cases tiles; 30 cases gl. ware.

For Osaka:—600 brrls. coal pitch; 291 cases cotton goods; 210 cases brass circles; 1550 kegs zinc paints; 122 bundles gl. bottles; 502 coils hemp ropes; 25 cases silk yarn; 65 cases gl. bangles; 54 cases pumps; 25 bags rice; 75

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

cases h'ware; 67 cases cotton yarn; 46 cases provision.

From Los Angeles:—3000 bales cotton.

From Tokyo:—225 cases gr. cotton yarn; 50 drums caustic soda; 25 cases slates; 100 cases beer; 230 pkgs. clocks; 220 drums sod. sulphide.

From Calicut:—200 bags cocoanuts; 150 bales cotton raw.

S.S. Jalamohan, agents S C St. Nav. Co., from Calcutta:—6525 bags rice; 407 bags b'nuts; 5498 bags cotton seed; 125 bales hess. cloth; 120 bags paints; 250 pcs. pig lead; 1045 bales gunnies; 3075 pcs. pipe; 13329 pcs. pipe fittings.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America, and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 12, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 11, 1354
Parsi: Deh 10, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.
High Tide: 9-42; 20-59
Low Tide: 2-46; 15-24
Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fde. Bde. vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.
Harwood League (2nd Div.): Blue Rangers V. Barras, Parel.

FRIDAY, June 14.

Harwood League (First Division): R.A. (Colaba) vs. Somerset L.I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.
"Jarthosno Diso": Bank holiday.

BOMBAY HAWKER'S UNION.

The adjourned urgent meeting of Bombay Hawker's Union will be held at the Union office on Sunday June 16 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, the week ending 8th June 1935 was 284, of these, 191 were males and 93 females."

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

A meeting of Anjumane Mussalmaname, Delhi will be held in connection with the Prophet Birthday at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Mohamed Ali Road (Near Mandvi Post Office).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Johnson will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Manju Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer 'Sumatra Maru" left Singapore on June 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 23 via Penang and Colombo.

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President. Johnson V-16 will arrive here on the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the English mail steamer s.s. "Rawalpindi" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2-00 p.m. on Thursday the 13th inst. the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Parcels upto 12-00 Noon on 13-6-35

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

PATNA DIST. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A Barh correspondent writes:—

"The 2nd Patna District Political Conference will be held at Barh on the 29th and 30th inst. and along with it Exhibition of Swadeshi goods and indigenous articles is being arranged

Persons and associations dealing in Swadeshi articles are requested to correspond with Mr. B. Parmeshwar Pd. Verma, Secretary Exhibition Committee, Barh P.O. Barh".

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENT'S HOME.

The Prefect of the Rama Krishna Mission Students' Home, Khar, invites applications from the bona fide college students, for admission in the Hostel as soon as possible. Students who want themselves to be benefited by staying in the Ashram atmosphere need seek admission. For rules and regulations and application forms the Prefect should be applied to.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Friday.
REGAL—"Babes in Toyland Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Friday.
PATHE—"Rumba" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"My Darling" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Kamalata" or "Kamroop-desh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Gadi-ki-Mauj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Things are Looking up" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"One night of Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—The "Kid from Spain". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Instrumental music. 1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-53 p.m. A "Gilbert and Sullivan Programme Vocal and Orchestral selections. 7-15 p.m. Book Talk 7-30 p.m. Dance music. The s.s. 'President Johnson' Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Interval. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-10 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. SB Musical Concert. (Prof. Vyas) 10-30 p.m. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Karl Caylus Players. Arsene Kirilloff (Baritone). 8-10 p.m. Talk: "Freedom." 8-30 p.m. Light Programme. 9-15 p.m. "Never Say Die." A comedy by Marjory Wayte, produced by William MacLurg. 9-50 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-50 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

PREMKORIBAI LOTVALA SCHOLARSHIP.

A few Junior and Senior Scholarships for women college students of the value of Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 per term are available. Applications should be sent as soon as possible and printed forms for same can be had from Miss B. R. Lotvala, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL T. U. C.

A special meeting of the B.P.T.U.C. will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. in the Office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building to consider: the situation in Dock Workers' Union, the Policy of Government in the externment of comrades Ghate and Deshpande and letters received from G.K.U.

CITY'S MORTALITY INCREASES.

The following is the Bombay City Health Officer's report of the Health of Bombay during the week ending June 8:—

The total mortality 603 was 32 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 27.0 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 23rd week of 1934 was 445 and death rate 19.9. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 464 and death-rate 20.3.

Out of total deaths, 174 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 52 attacks (Including one imported from Sultanpur.) and 29 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 4.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY THREE SHOWS
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LESLIE HOWARD MERLE OBERON
in Baroness Orczy's
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
France in the throes of the Revolution!
Free List Suspended

THE REGAL
POPULAR REVIVAL
FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DON'T MISS THIS LAST CHANCE
NEXT SATURDAY
HUGH WALPOLE'S NOVEL
VANESSA
: : HER LOVE STORY : :
with
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
HELEN HAYES
MAY ROBSON

Sarada Mehta Indicts Matric Knowledge Test

SENATORS' ATTACK ON EXAMINERS

K. T. Shah Pleads In Vain For Poor Students

BOMBAY 'VARSITY BUDGET PASSED

That the failure of the students in the matriculation examinations was mainly due to the caprices and whims of the examiners, and that, while in foreign countries examiners wanted to find out how much the student knew, in Bombay it was a question of finding out how much the students did not know, were some of the charges levelled at the examiners when the cut motion of Re. 1 in their remuneration was discussed at the meeting of the University Senate held on Wednesday.

NO REDUCTION IN FEES.

A vigorous plea for the reduction of the matriculation fees from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 was also put forward by Prof. K. T. Shah and his supporters but the motion was thrown out by the Senate.

The budget estimates for the year 1935-36, in its amended form was ultimately put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University presided.

Principal N. M. Shah replying to various suggestions put forward by the members of the Senate, said that though it was a fact that the University had a surplus budget of Rs. 90,000 under the budget estimates for 1935-36, it ought to be remembered that the surplus was obtained on the assumption that the University would take full benefit of the investment of Rs. 1,29,000 in securities. The University, in fact, was drawing upon its old resources.

The suggestion made by Prof. K. T. Shah to go to the Government and ask for increased grants was a good one. But it was one thing to ask and another thing to get.

By a large majority the Senate held the budget estimates to have been considered.

It was then moved by Principal N. M. Shah that the budget estimates for the year 1935-36 and the revised estimates for the year 1934-35 be adopted and passed.

REDUCE MATRIC FEES.

An amendment to reduce the matriculation examination fees of Rs. 3,10,000 by Rs. 62,000 nn the receipts side of the budget estimates for 1935-36, was moved by Prof. K. T. Shah.

In moving this amendment, Prof. K. T. Shah said that the university would be doing a great benefit to the poor parents of students appearing for the examination. The mover stated that the university could, whenever it finds it necessary, increase the examination fees.

As things stand, a reduction of Rs. 3 in the fees would go a long way to help the poor parents of the boys although it may seem ridiculous on the face of it. The university would not lose by the reduction as the percentage of students appearing for the matriculation examination was bound, to increase on account of the bad results in the last examination.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi raised a point of order as the right of reduction of fees was delegated to the syndicate.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the amendment was in order as it was a question of estimates and not a question of giving a mandate to the syndicate.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master seconded the amendment.

Agreeing with what Prof. K. T. Shah said, Prof. Trivedi added that in the name of justice also the cut in the examination fees should be adopted by the Senate.

OPPOSITION VIEW.

Dr. B. G. Vad opposed the amendment on the ground that in view of the dwindling surplus of the University it would not be wise to cut down its resources.

Principal John Mackenzie said that he was not going to support this amendment because he felt that even if it were carried in this House it would not be given effect to. Incidentally, he mentioned that it was a wrong policy on the part of a University to make its expansion and cultural progress dependent upon the funds realised from examination fees.

Dr. Solanki and Mr. B. P. Thakur, spoke in favour of the amendment.

"HARDENED CAPITALIST."

Rev. Duhr scouted the idea that the Bombay University was a hardened capitalist. The present scale of examination fees charged for matriculation left a small margin of profit to the University after meeting the costs of the examination.

POVERTY OF PEOPLE.

Prof. K. T. Shah was then called upon to reply.

Prof. Shah deplored that some members of the House whose views collided with his, had failed to appreciate the poverty of the people, who, while exposing themselves sometimes to the pangs of starvations saved every pie to give education to their children. The question of reducing the matriculation examination fees was not a matter for cutting humorous jokes for light-hearted repartees, but it was a matter which should be taken in dead earnest and in absolute seriousness because it affected the education of the presidency as a whole. Perhaps some might be under the impression that this amendment was a sort of manifesto on the eve of the election to the Senate but the speaker assured the House that as a matter of justice and sympathy the cut in the examination fees should be upheld. "It is my burning desire," Prof. Shah concluded, "to bring the University more and more into living contact with the public."

When votes were taken 26 voted for and 28 against the amendment. A poll was demanded. The result of the poll was 27 for and 36 against the amendment. It was declared lost.

"EVERY UNFAIR."

An amendment not to charge any fees for "degrees in person" and reduce to half the fees charged for "degrees in absentia" was moved by Prof. M. R. Paranjpe.

"Many of us may remember," said Prof. Paranjpe, "that we got our degrees without paying any fees. These fees are probably collected for meeting the costs of the convocation and printing of diplomas. Rs. 31,000 are so collected by the University when the actual expenses do not exceed Rs. 1,000. The University makes a handsome income out of these fees, and I hold that this is very unfair."

Mr. M. R. Ingle seconded.

At this stage, Principal Gharpure drew the attention of the House to the fact that if fees for "degree in person" were abolished, then there was the possibility of the Convocation Hall being overcrowded, as students would rush to obtain degrees in person, and there may not be adequate attention for the Chancellor himself.

The Vice-Chancellor realised the force of this argument and assured the House that the whole matter would be considered by the Syndicate.

The amendment was therefore withdrawn by Prof. Paranjpe with the permission of the House.

A motion for reducing the fees for supply and verification of marks by half, spunsored by Prof. M. R. Paranjpe, was also withdrawn with the consent of the Senate. In this connection, in view of the suggestion made by several members that the heads of schools and colleges ought to be supplied with the marks of their students in order to know the progress made by them, the Vice-Chancellor gave the assurance that the matter would be considered by the Syndicate.

REMUNERATION FOR EXAMINERS.

The question of remuneration to examiners of the matriculation examination next came up.

The remuneration charges were sought to be reduced by Rs. 12,500 by Prof. K. T. Shah. His contention for doing so was that the scale of charges paid to these examiners were comparatively more than those paid to examiners of the B. A. degree and other higher examinations.

Justice B. F. Wadia, supporting this motion, stated that though it was essential that adequate remunerations should be paid to examiners he found, when comparing those paid to matriculation examiners by the Bombay University with that of other Universities, the Bombay University remuneration were excessive.

The motion was lost by a considerable majority.

SIGNAL FOR ATTACK.

A cut of Re. 1 in the remuneration of examiners of the Matriculation moved by Dr. B. G. Vad was the signal for a general attack on these examiners by some of the members of the Senate.

Dr. B. G. Vad invited the attention of the Senate to some of the charges levelled in certain quarters against the examiners that they were strict and stringent and what not. He said that the small percentage of passes in the last examination was due partly to the students themselves. He maintained that only those students who deserve to be sent up should be sent up and not those who did not deserve it. He warned the University against a lowering of the standard of education.

TEST OF STUDENTS.

Mrs. Sharada Mehta supporting the motion, said that in foreign countries examiners wanted to find how much the students knew, but here it was a question of finding out how much the students did not know. Impossible questions were sometimes put which even the most intelligent student could not answer and consequently would fail. The standard of test was being artificialy raised up to the detriment of the students.

Principal Mahajane was of opinion that the failures of the matriculation students should not be laid at the door of the examiners or the paper setters. The guardians of the pupils themselves were indifferent to the progress achieved by their boys in the school. He cited an instance in which a guardian signed the progress certificate of a pupil blindly.

FAILURE IN EXAM.

Mr. B. P. Thakur contended that the failure of the students in the matriculation examinations was mainly due to the caprices and whims of the examiners. "I plead on behalf of the secondary schools," he said, "to save us from these caprices." If the University had an ided to raise the standard of English, the subject in which generally students fared miserably, it was necessary to let the secondary schools know the syllabus so that the pupils might be coached up according to it." He appealed to the Academic Council through the Senate to be more definite and exact in the framing of the matriculation courses. He further appealed that instructions should be issued to the examiners to be moderate while examining the answer papers.

Prof. M. R. Paranjpe opined that as far as his personal knowledge went, examiners were just and fair. He did not mean to say by this statement that all were above board, that no examiner was susceptible to outside influences but in general they were really impartial.

When the amendment was put to vote it was lost.

The Senate sanctioned a reduction of Rs. 4,000 in the travelling allowances set apart for the Senate meetings, Rs. 1,500, for Syndicate meetings, Rs. 1,250 for Academic Council meetings, and Rs. 6,250 for the meetings of Faculties.

The budget estimates for the year 1935-36, in the amended form, were put to vote and unanimously carried.

AIR MAIL

Postal Notice

The P. M. G. Bengal and Assam Circle has now intimated that the Air Mail articles for places in Northern and Central Sumatra intended for transmission by the Eastward bi-weekly Dutch (K.L.M.) Air service should reach the Calcutta G.P.O. by 10-00 hrs. (Indian Standard Time) on Tuesday and Saturdays at the latest. The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. for Northern and Central Sumatra for transmission by the above air mail service will therefore, be as shown below:

The Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service.

EASTWARD.

Ordinary correspondence for Northern and Central Sumatra 4-30 p.m. Sunday and Thursday.

Registered correspondence for the above places 3-00 p.m. Saturday and 4-00 p.m. Thursday.

The latest hour of posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated so as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ"

The eleventh of the series of the Sampurna Ramayana Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Lakshmanasakti" will be conducted by Sjt. S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar of Kumbakonam in the Samaj premises to-night (Thursday) from 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the Brotherhood will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Tardeo Protest

The Tardeo Zarthosti Mandal has entered a strong protest against the proposed opening of a bar for retail sale of foreign wines and liquors at Bhiwandiwalla Building, Tardeo. The proposed bar is to be opened just opposite a Parsi Fire temple in Tardeo. While one wonders why proposals for opening such shops in front of places of worship are entertained by the Excise Department, one cannot but protest too strongly against using such sites for bars. A similar situation had quite recently arisen when a bar was opened near the Mithaiwalla Agiary opposite the Grant Road Railway Station, and the residents of the locality including members of the Parsi community protested against the opening of the bar in that locality. As a result the bar near the Agiary has been ordered to be closed with effect from June 16.

In the case of the proposed bar at Tardeo, the situation seems to be most unsuitable. The hall of the Batliwalla Agiary is being extended and when the extension and reconstruction are complete, the entrance to the Agiary will be just opposite to the liquor bar. It is natural therefore, that, the Parsi section of the residents, particularly, must feel apprehensive, not only because their rituals may be disturbed by the likely behaviour of the patrons of the bar, but also because many women and children would be visiting the Agiary frequently and a liquor bar in front of the Agiary, to say the least, would be undesirable. It is to be hoped that the zeal of the excise officials in piling up the revenue of the Department, will not outweigh the other considerations of the convenience of the residents of respectable localities and the common decencies of public life.

Drill In Schools

There are a number of schools in the City where students are forced to undergo drill soon after their tiffin hour in the afternoon. This practice is undesirable and highly injurious to the health of the students who have to undergo severe physical jerks with a fairly full stomach. No one objects to drill provided it is done at the right time. Besides in this hot weather early afternoon is the most unsuitable for drill for small children. The Educational Inspectors as well as the Directors of Public Instruction should take up this matter and warn Principals and Headmasters of schools against giving drill to the school children immediately after tiffin in the afternoon. The proper time is just before they go home or some time before tiffin.

Serious Allegations Against Bombay Fire Brigade

Municipal Commissioner Asked To Make Enquiries Again

The Municipal Commissioner has been once again requested to make enquiries in regard to the fire at Mahomedali Road and to report whether the fire brigade officers were in any way responsible for the dereliction of duty. A letter was sent to the Standing Committee by Messrs. Abdulkarim Haji Ahmed and others stating that the statement regarding the recent outbreak of fire at Mahomedali Road, made by the Municipal Commissioner at the Standing Committee meetheld on the 29th May 1935 and reported in the newspapers the next day, to the effect that the boy who actually jumped from a window on the 3rd floor of the building on fire was removed in a private car to the hospital before the first Fire Engine arrived on the scene and so he could not be expected to give any information about the operations of the Fire Brigade, that although the Commissioner visited the premises twice, it appears that he did not think it worthwhile to make enquiries from the residents occupying premises opposite to the scene of the fire and who would be "in a position to speak from their own knowledge".

THE BOY SURVIVOR

Adding that the petitioners cannot understand how the Commissioner arrived at the conclusion that there was no one who could give first hand information about the fire other than the boy survivor mentioned above although there are persons who actually rescued tenants from the building and who were present on the spot from the very beginning of the fire till it was extinguished. Forwarding copy of a petition addressed by them to His Worship the Mayor in the matter and observing that as the Commissioner when he visited the premises in question was accompanied by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, he could not have viewed the whole situation from the point of view of the people who have reasons to complain.

This letter was considered by the Standing Committee on Wednesday.

Dr. A. J. Collaco said he had just returned from up-country and heard very serious allegations against the fire brigade officers. There were witnesses who asked the fire brigade officers to go to the third floor but they were abused. After thirty to forty minutes the fire brigade officers went to the third floor where they found charred bodies of the deceased.

Professor Sohrab Davar: Why these witnesses did not go to the Coroner?

Mr. Goregaoker: Some of them had been to the Coroner.

EXONERATED BY JURY

The Municipal Commissioner said he waited till the Coroner's inquest was over. The Coroner's jury has exonerated the fire brigade. There is no body except the boy in question to throw light on this matter.

The Standing Committee sent the matter to the Commissioner for remarks.

WHAT WOMAN LIKES A THIN, BONY MAN?

And What Man likes a Scraggy Woman?

Here's news for everyone who could do with a few more pounds of firm, healthy flesh to hide ugly, scraggy bones and fill out thin legs! Now you can take all the flesh-forming Vitamins of Halibut Liver Oil, the finest body-building oil in the world, in the form of tiny, sugar-coated tablets which are absolutely tasteless.

Clotabs, as these little tablets are called, will help you put on 3 lbs. of fine, firm, healthy flesh in 30 days, if you are underweight. Hollow cheeks fill out, thin, bony arms and legs get plump—the chest develops and the whole figure gets rounded, well-modelled and beautifully proportioned. They are good too, for all those people also who have become emaciated and debilitated through fever and other illness. Clotabs re-build the body and restore vigour and vitality.

And more than that, Clotabs bring new youthful strength and vitality—restore all the joys of life to men and women grown old too soon. Begin now to take these strengthening, energising tablets. Just two after each meal are all you need to make you strong, vigorous and happy again. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935

PUBLIC MUST HELP

Sufficient time, since the first declaration of the Quetta ban, has elapsed to enable the authorities to ponder over and realise the utter absurdity and cruel unreasonableness of closing the stricken town to non-official relief parties. But the ban continues. The fact of its being so obviously indefensible leaves only one interpretation of its continuation, namely, that authority is too nervous of its prestige to revise its decision. "J'y suis, j'y reste" may emphasise blind unthinking determination, but it is hardly conducive to prestige, in fact, it positively lowers it. It has already done so to the extent that even Anglo-Indian apologists who are ordinarily more zealous of prestige than Government themselves find it impossible now to defend the ban. And one of the apologists has actually laid the blame for the serious situation that has arisen in the country "at the door of the Government themselves." He even praises the Congress President's "breadth of vision in face of the appalling calamity" which automatically suggests an unmistakable contrast with the panicky narrow-mindedness of those who are responsible for the ban and, worse still, of those who are responsible for its non-removal. The public cannot be blamed if it reacts to official obstinacy in the only possible way and feels convinced that the military failed and that something is sought to be hidden through the ban. But even that object is being defeated as the days pass and refugees from Baluchistan come in contact with their countrymen in Sind and the Punjab.

Need For Inquiry

Already a number of serious complaints are making the round of the press. And they are being corroborated by responsible persons like Sjt. Dev Raj Sethi of the Servants of the Peoples' Society, whose statement, published elsewhere, speaks for itself. All this confirms the statement made by Messrs. Jairamdas Daulatram and Kripalani and justifies the need of a thorough inquiry which they urge. "Government", they say, "are completely evacuating Quetta of the civil population including the wounded. Their behaviour requires an impartial enquiry. Government give no idea to the public about their plans for the evacuated persons, nor do they say what they propose to do to recover the property in the debris. Agitation should be made to insist on Government unfolding their plans about digging out property and measures for future relief."

Contribute To Three Paper Fund

Meanwhile those who have evacuated, wounded and otherwise, and other refugees are at the mercy and generosity of their fellow countrymen. Homeless and penniless, many of them widows and orphans, have sought shelter in Sind, the Punjab and elsewhere. Their only refuge is the nation's hospitality. Their needs are great and urgent and in their case relief delayed is literally relief denied. Babu Rajendra Prasad, than whom no man in India is more fitted to direct the work of relief, has already given instructions to establish a Central Relief Organisation broadbased on the co-operation of non-officials of all shades and classes. The organisation will begin to function almost immediately. But for functioning it needs money and a large amount of money. That money must be forthcoming. It is a matter of patriotic and humanitarian obligation. It must be forthcoming as generously and promptly as in the case of Bihar. So long as the Viceroy's Relief Fund alone was in the field there were difficulties which became grave obstacles later owing to the unfortunate attitude of the Government. But now that the central non-official relief organisation is practically formed the public must unhesitatingly come forward with financial and other help. Though just at present non-official relief work has to be confined, owing to Government's ban, mainly to the destitute refugees in Sind and the Punjab, it will not be long, we still hope, before non-official relief workers will be allowed by Government to carry relief to the affected centres themselves. Naturally, vast funds are necessary to make the relief at several centres at all adequate. But we feel confident that the public will promptly place at the disposal of the Central Relief Organisation, planned by the Congress President, all the necessary funds. Considering the obvious difficulties in the case, our readers' response to the Three Paper Fund has been encouraging, but it should be a great deal more generous to satisfy the needs of the thousands that need prompt relief. We would, therefore, once again appeal to our readers to swell the Three Paper Fund at a much faster pace.

All-India History Congress

It was a felicitous thought that prompted the Bharat Etihas Sanshodhak Mandal, of Poona to commemorate their Silver Jubilee with the inauguration of an All India Modern History Congress. The need for such a Congress which would serve as the co-ordinating centre of historical research work, undertaken by various individuals and agencies in the country, has been felt for a long time now. During the last two decades there has been a welcome renaissance in the field of history, and a number of research workers have been engaged in reconstructing various periods and phases of India's past. The field is, however, very vast and the material that awaits scanning and assorting extremely voluminous. A central organization which would guide and direct the various activities was thus an obvious desideratum, and the B. I. S. Mandal, therefore, deserves the thanks of all those interested in historical work for this consummation.

The Congress was happy in having at its helm a recognized scholar like Dr. Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, whose presidential speech provides a masterly analysis of the present position of historical research in the country and a lucid exposition of the work that awaits the historian of India. His warning against our preoccupation with purely political history and his plea for a "systematic study of those fundamental bases of our national life which have acted and are still serving as sustaining pillars of Indian Society" is very timely and welcome. So also is his emphasis on a synthesis rather than a specialisation of history. Specialisation is no doubt good in its own way, but is often carried too far to the detriment of the essential purpose of history. History is one and indivisible, "not a rope of sand but something to illumine the soul," as Lord Acton put it. It should be the constant endeavour of the true historian not to mistake the trees for the wood. Dr. Khan has made many valuable suggestions for the proper co-ordination and systematization of research work in the country which will doubtless receive due consideration. We would lay particular stress on the appeal he has made to Indian Universities to put research work on a proper footing. "Research is, or ought to be, one of their most important functions and the encouragement and organization of research should be one of the important tests of their utility and success." We wonder how many of our Universities would pass this test and justify our regarding them as nurseries of learning and culture. Care must be taken to see that there is no overlapping of efforts, and indeed, the various provinces and Universities can be said to have their work more or less cut out. Of the greatest importance, not only to historians but to a wider public, is the President's eloquent appeal not to make history the handmaid of political, racial and we may add, communal bias. But while the importance of a dispassionate and impartial writing of history cannot be exaggerated, historians can do much "to enable India to reach her full stature, by infusing the spirit of Indian nationality into our writings, by avoiding sectional prejudices and popularising the idea of a common nationality." Those words coming as they do from one of Sir Shafa'at's scholarship, standing and—if we may be excused this jarring note—political antecedents, deserve the earnest attention of all well-wishers of the country.

The Congress passed a number of business-like resolutions, one of the most important of which was regarding the formation of a committee to lay down broad and common lines about the place and scope of studies in Indian History, in the courses of the various Indian Universities. By another resolution the Congress requested the Government to revive the Indian Historical Records Commission. It is also gratifying to note that a representative committee is already appointed to prepare a constitution for the All-India History Congress and to take other necessary steps to place the institution on a permanent basis. Now that it is successfully launched, thanks to the B. I. S. Mandal, we hope and trust the Congress will soon come to be recognized as the premier historical institution in the country. The organisers, however, must be on their guard against fissiparous tendencies due to parochial and personal prejudices. This note of caution will not be deemed redundant or far-fetched when we remember the very regrettable dissensions that marked the inauguration of the Indian Science Academy. Properly nurtured, the Congress, as the President observed, is surely "destined to play a momentous part in the building up of a vigorous School of Indian Historians."

INDIA AND THE SILVER SITUATION

An Export Duty On Silver

By B. N. Adarkar, B.A. (Cantab.)

The recent announcement of the Roosevelt Government on their silver purchase policy went reverberating like a peal of thunder throughout the markets of the world. Silver, which has only recently begun to recover, started shooting up like a meteor as a result of the announcement. The U. S. Treasury is willing, if need be, to offer a rate of 129 cents for newly mined silver and has already put up the purchase price to 77.57 cents an ounce. This is quite in harmony with the Administration's policy to convert a quarter of the monetary reserves of the country into the white metal. The present rise in the price of silver is largely of a speculative character, the general expectation being that U. S. will not fail to pursue its policy of purchasing silver in the world market. It is obvious that any hitch or hesitation in implementing the substance of that policy will result in a sharp and sudden collapse of silver prices.

Further Possible Rise.

For the moment it appears that the rise may well continue for a time with some minor fluctuations. Speculators are encouraged by the repeated appearance of the American Government in the market whenever silver touches the level of 32-1/2d. Looking to the supply side, the current production of silver, which was about 232 million ounces per annum during the period 1920-30 according to Mr. Kitchin's estimate, was only 187 m. oz. in 1934 and is not probably far in excess of this figure even to-day and the export of silver from silver standard countries like China and Mexico is also under severe restrictions. There are no large supplies anywhere in the world except India and China.

A Fatal Blunder.

These are, however, superficial considerations. The attempt to raise only the price of silver when all other prices are at a low level is merely a chase of the will-o' the wisp. What strikes us, moreover, as the fatal blunder of the American Administration is that instead of aiming at a fixed high price, it has so far aimed at a rising price. The prospect of a rising level serves only to induce a universal scramble for the metal so thet speculators lightly hold on to their stocks. Already it is said that the London speculators have accumulated a stock of about 100 million ounces which they hope to unload on the U. S. Treasury. These stocks will begin to be disgorged in huge amounts when the price appears to have reached the maximum. In India the stocks held by the Treasury and the Reserve Bank of India aggregate to 310 million ounces. Besides, there are the private hoards. According to Mr. Joseph Kitchin India had been consuming on an average about 84 million ounces of silver per year between 1920 and 1930 about two-thirds of which was converted into ornaments and other private stores of value. The stimulus of high prices is bound to bring these stocks on the market. Already the net exports of silver have increased to 10 lakhs in the month of April 1935 as compared

(Continued on page 8.)

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Plea for Utilising Immense Man Power In India

By B. PATTABHISITARAMAYYA IV.

Can we recast our society now? There are immense difficulties, the foremost of which is the feeling of helplessness engendered in the people. But that is not all, not only do the people feel that all power has gone out of them but they have in addition imbibed qualities of servility and abjectness, which in the words of Sir Thomas Munro uttered over a century ago are the only qualities that can be developed in a subject nation.

Duty Of Hindu Community

It behoves the great Hindu Community to address itself to the problem of the hour. The Brahmin asks in despair what should be the fate of his community in future i.e., after the Communal G. O. regarding the services, as if the Brahmin had all along lived on his unpatriotic service of the foreigner. The Harijan asks when he can overtake the savarna Hindus who have stolen a Century's march over him. We say, let the Harijan of old and the Brahmin who is the Harijan of the present day—and all the intermediate castes and sects direct their attention once again to the depths to which one and all have fallen alike during the centuries that have rolled by; let them consider whether they cannot restore, in the measure in which it may be possible to do so, the Socio-Economic structure of Hindu society. The caste system as it is to-day is but a counterfeit of its original. No one asks that the spurious coin must be made current. But the spirit of its organization might well be revived. Let the Brahmin, the term connoting all men of learning of the present day minister to his fellows, wealth be separated from knowledge, craft life be restored villages become the self contained units of nationalism and we shall have established the Indian renaissance. People will however readily ask how the single bullock carriage can run a race with the motor car. That is true. The implication in the comparison is that a reversion to the simple cottage life and the rural environments of the world is no longer possible for India in the face of hot-haste industrialism of the West. Let us grant it. But shall we not ask ourselves a simple question whether it is possible to overtake the English machinery for a country which must start its machine life from to-day virtually. Few people know the secrets of Lancashire mill machinery, which are changing almost every day, the improvements being known only to the particular manufacturers. But when we order machinery even if the manufacturers supply us up-to-date plant the interval of six to ten years, which lapses necessarily before it is set up and gets into working order, is long enough to make the machinery antiquated. In manufacturing countries themselves there is an unceasing competition between the inventions of yesterday and those of to-day. How much more of such competition would there not be between the machine supplied to India by the English people and those worked by themselves. The comparison which has been employed to decry the cottage industries of India more aptly applies to an industry like the paper mills of Rajahmundry trying to compete with those of Scandinavia. For the machinery is about a decade old and it has yet to begin to manufacturing on a commercial scale. Verily then, the single bullock cart is the jogging on industries of to-day run with effete machinery ill-equipped staff and insufficient capital.

India's Potential Power

The fact is that there is no country in the world like India except China whose man power makes the land potentially rich beyond measure. It has been well said that England rules the waves but only gets the foam; China and India are the nations that have the real potentiality to rule the world. They have however no such unworthy ambition for they are quite content to be able to rule themselves. It is the man power of India that sustains its cottage industries and enables them to hold their own against power products. The hand weaver, as is universally acknowledged has so far successfully competed with the mill-owner. What really counts with him is his free labour. Labour,—given in the leisure hours of man, woman and child, it makes the products cheap gives the craftsman creative joy in life and bestows on him the ownership of his own handiwork. The homes are kept together, their morals and affections are kept intact. The little extra costs involved in the production is but the bounty voluntarily paid by a patriotic consumer for resuscitating a perishing craft. Thus is ensured an even distribution of money and wages instead of accumulation of the profits in the hands of a few wealthy industrialists. It is such accumulation that has given rise in the west to sky scrapers on the one side and slums on the other. They have now nearly lost their markets in the east and they are obliged to balance their budgets and their trade by becoming self-contained and self-sufficient. That is the ideal of the olden times in our country and one which we are seeking to revive to-day.

Need For New Synthesis

Let it not be thought that in pleading for a revivification of Hindu culture, and the revival of the village—or to use a widely popular term, in trying to work for an Indian renaissance, we are mixing up culture, economics and politics. Well, in ancient Hindu Society at any rate, no such compartmentalism was

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

DOMINIONS AND BRITAIN.

A Conservative M.P., rightly jealous of the Imperial prestige of Britain and desirous of rescuing and protecting at least the outward forms of it in relation to the Dominions, demanded the setting up of a permanent Imperial Council in London. The idea of course was to cement the formal relationship of the Dominions with the Mother country. But the Dominions, who just tolerate formal contact through the Dominions office, would, evidently, have none of it. So the Prime Minister replied to the Conservative gentlemen in extremely pessimistic tones, and when invited to obtain the views of the Dominions, declined to do so "because I happen to know exactly what restrictions they would show if His Majesty's Government made this proposal to them." It is a pity that no one asked for the details of what the Prime Minister happened to know exactly. The reply, if vouchsafed, would have been revealing.

BRITAIN AND ITALY

A British Official Wireless report throws more light on the situation that was created between England and Italy by the pronouncement of Signor Mussolini and the bitter attack on Great Britain by the press of Italy. Following a strong protest by the British Embassy, the Duce has of course warned the newspapers not to indulge in more denunciation of Britain. It has also been explained that responsible Italians do not defend the vulgar and scurrilous comments on British policy. But the relations between the two countries are fairly lacking in what is called cordiality and it is significant that Italy is reported to be making strenuous efforts to win back German friendship. Mussolini, as the Rome correspondent of "The Times" points out, has already, in the opening words of his speech, indicated the possibility of "rectifying or varying" their diplomatic standpoints.

CLASH OF IMPERIALISMS

What the ultimate outcome will be of these protests and counter-protests by the British and Italian Governments it is difficult to foreshadow just at present. It is possible that it will all end in nothing more than a diplomatic "incident" or it might lead to more serious consequences. But the bitterness with which the matter is being pursued in both countries and the fuss that is being made about it clearly indicates the nature of the interests of both parties involved in the Abyssinian tangle. It is the clash of two imperialisms growing at each other. But what about Abyssinia? Signor Mussolini has threatened that in case he is not encouraged by other powers he will assume the "supreme responsibility himself". In other words, subdue Abyssinia for the purposes of Italy. What will Britain then do?

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

We invite the particular and earnest attention of Mussalmans to the appeal issued by Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman, the President of the All-India Ahrar Party in connection with an urgent duty that devolves upon them. Celebrations in connection with the Prophet's Day and on which a considerable amount of money is spent all over the country have almost coincided with the Baluchistan tragedy. "God" says the Maulana "has put the Muslims of India to the test because exactly at the time of the Seerat meetings Quetta has suffered from a calamitous earthquake. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and penniless. Many children have been orphaned. A large number of women are widowed. There is no distress which the Quetta people have not undergone." In such circumstances there can be only one response to the Maulana's appeal that all the money and time should be spent in relieving the sufferings of the stricken people. And that response, we earnestly hope will be promptly forthcoming. Incidently, we are still wondering where the Muslim "Leaders" and the great "Muslim organisations" are. Is it that since the Baluchistan Earthquake has nothing to do with separate electorates and such other important and vital rights of no less than 10 per cent of the Muslims in India, they are not interested in the happening at all?

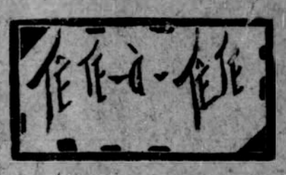
—PRESS VIEWS—

Ban On Relief Workers

While it is now too late for any parties to rescue any more living persons from the debris, we do hold that the restrictions on entry into Quetta must now be completely withdrawn. Persons whole properties remains interred under the debris, should be allowed to go to the spot to be present at the salvage operation and to identify and take possession of their property. Where entire families have perished their lawful heirs should be allowed to proceed to Quetta to identify, if they can, their property. Help in the identification and disposal of property must be taken from the responsible and respectable representatives of Punchayats to which sufferers belonged.—"Voice of India."

Use Jubilee Fund

In a poor country like India it is not easy to raise handsome funds needed for the relief of the Quetta sufferers immediately after the Jubilee Fund has taken away nearly a crore. But if the Jubilee Fund is converted into a Quetta Relief Fund further collections would become considerably easier. The Punjab alone has contributed about 11 lakhs to the Jubilee Fund. This figure is next only to that of Bombay. This means the Punjab has given for the Jubilee Fund far beyond its capacity. And it is this very province that is hit hardest by the earthquake and that is expected to make the heaviest contribution towards Quetta. That makes it imperative that the 11 lakhs this province gave for the Jubilee Fund be regarded as its contribution for Quetta relief.—"People" (Lahore).



"THE ONLY STABLE DEMOCRACY."

England's Place Among Nations.

—"Pioneer" Headlines to Baldwin's speech.

The new premier was probably too full of the derby day. And who can deny that he has spoken correctly.

* * * *

At the weekly Luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, Rotarian N. Vincent, describing what Quetta looked like after the Earthquake, said "It was not too much to say that within the city limits all that remained was a heap of rubble. There was no sign of movement; there was nobody to be seen the whole place looked like a graveyard?

Hullo, This is a bit surprising. How did the eagle eye of Rotarian Vincent fail to detect the presence and movements of the Home Department's famous "ample resources."

* * * *

About the Cabinet reshuffle the "News Chronicle" says the new Government is simply the old dog with new spots.

Hardly a compliment to poor old MacDonald.

* * * *

Mr. Gordon Sinclair, the Canadian journalist, has been to the earthquake area, flown over Quetta and sent several hundred rupees worth of telegrams to his paper, describing his experiences.

But then he is neither the Lord Bishop of Lahore nor an Indian journalist.

Discussing misapprehensions, distrust and misunderstandings, arising out of the Quetta ban, Bori Bundar's Nationalist is convinced "that not a little of the blame for this unfortunate development has to be laid at the door of Government themselves."

This is crass ingratitude. And it is hardly a due acknowledgment of the effective work done by B. B's Staff Representative.

* * * *

A Lala Kunj Behari Lal of Kumaon (U. P.) has offered to award a gold medal named after the Deputy Commissioner for the best versification of the main proposals contained in the draft proposals contained in the Government of India Bill 1935 in Urdu or Hindi."

This piece of imaginative and artistic loyalism deserves, for the Lala, at least a Kaiser-i-Hind medal, third class.

But we need hardly fear a lapse in that respect since the entries are to be sent to Director of Publicity, United Provinces, and "all poems will be treated as the property of the Publicity Department."

* * * *

Japan adheres to the previous demand for naval parity with Britain, says a Tokyo message.

But since Japan's empire is continuously expanding and will go on expanding—against her own will, of course—the demand now should be for superiority over Britain, not mere parity.

* * * *

We read in a U. P. weekly recently born:—

"The wear and tear involved in this unnecessarily high birth rate is determined to the welfare to the country in many ways."

The wear and tear of giving birth to the above gem of an observation has, however, not proved detrimental to the welfare of the Printer's Devil.

* * * *

"The recent emergence of that country (Germany) as a fully armed menace to the cause of international peace—and to Communism—may provide the key to M. Litvinov's gloom."—Bori Bunder.

The admission deserves an enthusiastic and grateful welcome by the Communists.

* * * *

Thus "The New Crescent" of Lucknow—

"We congratulate the new Knights especially Dr. Sir Shaf-a-at Ahmad Khan who, we hope, has been amply compensated for the loss of prestige which he suffered on account of his defeat at the polls in the last Legislative Assembly Election."

The statement is substantially correct. But why it in?

America's Mammoth Silver Purchase

Treasury Buys 429,000,000 Ounces In Ten Months

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, June 11.

Mr. Henry S. Morgenthau, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, it is reported, has advised. Mr. McCarran of Nevada, that the Treasury purchased 400,000,000 ounces of silver under the Silver Purchase Act. It is said that Mr. Morganthau's reply to the silver bloc would be sent to the Capitol this afternoon.

MR. HENRY S. MORGENTHAU

The actual amount of silver acquired by the Treasury is 429,000,000 ounces during the ten months ended with 31st May, or 265,000,000 ounces more than the total produced in the world in that period.

In addition 25,647,000 ounces of newly-mined domestic silver was received under the Executive Proclamation of 21st December 1933, and 112,850,000 ounces under Nationalisation Order of 9th August 1934.

WHOLESOME DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Morgenthau, in reply to a letter which Mr. McCarran sent him on June 8 says:

"I do not believe the sudden abnormal rise in the price of Silver to 81 cents in the latter part of April was as the result of normal operation and legitimate market forces. I think, rather, it is to be attributed to the manipulations of special interests. The disappearance of this unhealthy condition and influence has been a wholesome development."

Mr. Morgenthau would not disclose what part, if any, of the two-thousand-million dollar Stabilisation Fund has been used in the silver programme. He said the Treasury acquired in ten months ended with 31st of May 283,000,000 ounces by purchase, for which delivery is already made.

SENATORS' FEARS

An earlier Washington Cable stated:

Silver advocates of the Senate who are determined to press the Administration to carry out the silver policy as laid down by the Congress met and selected a committee of five headed by Mr. M. C. Carran to call on Mr. Morgenthau for full details of his silver purchase programme and policy.

Rumours from abroad that the United States is going to abandon the programme of accumulating silver until it reached one-fourth the metallic reserve of currency have caused the Silver advocates to take this action.

Move To Consolidate Congress Strength

RAJEN BABU TO MEET SOCIALISTS

Informal Consultations With Party Leaders On Completion Of Tour

BOMBAY, June 12.

Speculation is rife in political circles here as to whether Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, will take any disciplinary measures against the Congress Socialist Party, as has been urged in certain quarters.

WAITING FOR JAWAHAR

In this connection, the "United Press" understands that Babu Rajendra Prasad is not inclined to take any precipitate steps against the Congress Socialist Party, unless and until he consults Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is likely to come out of the jail by January next.

In view of the fact that Pundit Jawaharlal has throughout stood by the Congress and has welcomed the formation of the Socialist Party within the Congress, the Congress President is reported to be unwilling to wound the susceptibilities of the Pundit by taking any action against Socialists without consulting him.

Further Babu Rajendra Prasad is understood to have taken the view, that Pundit Nehru, after his release will exercise proper control over Socialists, and guide them in the right direction.

MAHATMA'S VIEW

It is also gathered that Mahatma Gandhi is also of the view that the Congress solidarity should not be disturbed at this juncture and that the Working Committee should concentrate its attention on the present programme of the Congress until Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is released, when the Working Committee will ask him to co-operate and carry out the present policy of the Congress.

It is further surmised that if Pundit Nehru disagrees, it is likely that the Working Committee may ask him to take over the reins of the Congress and let some of the present leaders to retire.

TO PERSUADE SOCIALISTS.

However, Babu Rajendra Prasad will, after the completion of his all-India tour, summon the Congress Socialist leaders to an informal meeting and try to persuade them to help the Congress in a constructive manner. —United Press.

SARDAR SUFFERING FROM JAUNDICE

Dr. Bhaskar Patel, after over three months of anti-plague work in Borsad, returned to Bombay on Wednesday. He proposes to resume his practice in the City.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who has also come to Bombay is putting up with a friend at Vile Parle. He is under treatment for Jaundice.

ITALIANS INDIGNANT

Britain's Attitude Towards Italo-Abyssinian Dispute Excites Public Opinion

RUGBY, June 10.

The British Embassy has taken up with the Italian Government the question of a personal attack made in the "Tevere" upon Mr. Eden, according to "The Times". Rome correspondent.

While the more scurrilous and vulgar of these attacks upon Great Britain are not defended by decent and educated Italians, and while, no doubt, due allowance should be made for the more flowery idiom of the Italian language, it would be a mistake to dismiss this Press campaign—which is still being pursued through with less violence—as unworthy of all notice.

There is no doubt that the British (and to a less extent the French) attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has aroused much indignation among wide sections of the Italian people, and has had the effect of silencing much of that criticism of an adventure in Abyssinia which was to be heard in private conversation only a few weeks ago.

It would be going too far at present to say that the prospect of fighting in Abyssinia is generally popular. There has, however, been a noticeable change of attitude in the average Italian, who has now, so far as one can judge, made up his mind that there is going to be trouble with Abyssinia sooner or later and is quite resigned to that prospect.

What, however, is causing much more pre-occupation to the more thoughtful Italians is what the consequences of an Italian rupture with Abyssinia may be. It is not wholly without significance that in these circles may now be heard the opinion that the unity of front established at Stressa has been definitely broken.

This affirmation is often accompanied with expressions of regret that there should have arisen over such a question what was described to me ("The Times" correspondent) as the first really serious and fundamental divergence in policy between Great Britain and Italy since Italy became a united kingdom.

Winning Back German Friendship

In the light of this hardening of Italian popular opinion many people have been re-reading Signor Mussolini's recent speech before the Chamber and becoming more inclined to the theory that Italy is preparing to make greater efforts to win back German friendship.

The suggestions flung out in the recent speech by General Gombos, the Hungarian Prime Minister, are regarded as not without a special importance at this moment, more particularly in view of the opening words of Signor Mussolini's speech in which he indicated the possibility of nations "rectifying or varying" their diplomatic standpoints.

All this does not mean that Signor Mussolini has definitely given up every hope of reaching a peaceful arrangement with Abyssinia. The distinct impression, however, has now been formed among some competent foreign observers that if a settlement satisfactory to Italy is not reached then Signor Mussolini will not, in his own words, shrink from assuming "the supreme responsibilities."—British Official Wireless.

Mysore Maharaja's 52nd Birthday In Bombay

Mysoreans in Bombay mustered strong on Wednesday morning at the premises of the Mysore Association, Matunga, to celebrate the 52nd birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, President of the Association, unfurled the Mysore Flag in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

The meeting unanimously resolved to send a message of hearty greetings and many happy returns of the day to the Maharaja and the Royal Family.

After a brief speech befitting the occasion by the President, the function terminated with a group photo and light refreshments.

As, Wednesday being a working day, all Mysoreans in the city could not participate in the celebrations, Sunday, June 16, has been fixed for a detailed programme.

The news has been received of an armed dacoity in the village of Barra, a few miles from Hardoi, where 25 dacoits armed with guns, spears and torches raided the house of a rich bania and after terrorising the inmates ransacked the house and decamped with booty valued at over Rs. 2,000.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY

Detenus Under Supervision Of Village Committees In Chittagong Dt.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Recently information has been published in the press which gives the impression that some new policy has been adopted in regard to the relaxation of restrictions on detenus. "The Associated Press" is informed as a result of enquiries that there is no new policy, but that it has been the policy of Government for months past to explore every avenue of relaxation consistently with security.

In pursuance of this policy a large number of detenus have been sent to village and home domicile from camps during the past year. Early this year a certain number of detenus were, as an experiment, placed under the supervision of village committees in the Chittagong district, and a certain number of detenus have, similarly, been released on the execution of money bonds and payment of cash security.

But the cases of detenus have to be carefully examined and it is only in those cases in which Government feel that relaxation can be granted without undue risk that such action is taken. Naturally if the experiments that are being tried meet with success it is hoped that their scope will be expanded.—A. P.

Alleged Enticement And Conversion

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

A sensation was caused among the Hindus and especially the Mochis of the Cantonment, Jubbulpore, when a Muslim was reported to have enticed away a married Mochi woman, a mother of three children, from the custody of her former Hindu husband, got her converted to Islam and married her in a mosque according to Muslim rites.

The police was informed by the former husband of the woman.—United Press.

JAPAN'S NAVAL DEMAND

TOKIO, June 11.

Japan is sending to London tonight her reply to the British invitation for opinion on Germany's request for naval tonnage equivalent to 35 per cent of the British tonnage.

Unofficially it is stated that the dispatch sees no reason to object to the claim, but Japan adheres to the previous demand for parity with Britain.—Reuter.

KING TO REMAIN IN SANDRINGHAM

LONDON, June 12.

The King will be remaining in Sandringham at least for a fortnight on medical advice, but that his condition is not regarded serious is indicated by the fact that the Queen is returning to London to-day and will attend the gala performance (opera) tonight and the Court Ball tomorrow. The Queen will go to Windsor on Saturday where she will reside throughout the next week.—Reuter.

King Suffers From Bronchial Catarrh

LONDON, June 12.

A bulletin issued at Sandringham at 11-00 a.m. to-day says: "The King is suffering from bronchial catarrh which is slow in disappearing because his Majesty was fatigued by the efforts of the last few weeks Period of not less than two weeks' rest will be required in order that the King may recover his usual health.

The King is remaining in Sandringham for the present." (Signed) Frederick Williams, Dawson of Penn.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR AGRA MUNICIPALITY

Mr. L. N. Garh Elected By Majority

AGRA, June 12.

The election of the new chairman of the Agra Municipality was held under the presidentship of the District Judge, Agra, today. Mr. Sham Lal's objection that the meeting was illegal was disallowed and Mr. L. N. Gargh was elected by 16 votes against 7 received by the other candidate, Mr. LYakub Ali Khan.

Seth Krishan Lal, who resigned, was not present at the meeting.—A. P.

Relief Of Earthquake Victims Is Human Duty

Let Every Reader Donate At Least 10 Per Cent Of His Income

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and adjacent parts seventeen months ago was as heart-rending as it was unprecedented in the history of India entailing the ruin of cities, towns and villages, destruction of homes and loss of hundreds of lives.

But the calamity that has overtaken Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan is even more heart-rending and is certainly one of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the world. The beautiful city of Quetta has been wiped out and loss of life is appalling in its magnitude.

Crores will be needed to rebuild the cities, towns and villages that have been destroyed. But the immediate need is for relief to the children, who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those men, women and children who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings. To whom but to their own fellow-countrymen can they look for timely succour and adequate assistance to enable them once again to stand on their feet?

It is a call of humanity and patriotism to which there is no Indian who will not respond.

All help will count—the contributions from the poverty of the poor not less than those from the wealth of the rich and the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001/- to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

CAR CRASHES INTO DITCH

But Joy Riders Abandon It And Disappear

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

A motor accident, resulting in the total wreckage of a car, belonging to Lieut.-Col. T. H. Sebag Montefiore, is reported to have taken place in the early hours of Monday last.

It appears from the account that while the members of the 15th Field Brigade were busy with their annual All Banks Coster Ball, some one took it into his head to have a joy ride in a car not belonging to him or to his friends. Their selection fell on the car of Lt.-Col. T. H. Sebag Montefiore, which they took and actually rode to destruction.

The car was found in a ditch at the base of the ridge in a state of complete destruction, with a few blood stains on the front seat of the car.

The police were informed of the incident, but there is no trace of the 'joy riders' so far. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

BRITISH LEGION TO GERMANY

Will Try To Develop Friendly Contact With Ex-Servicemen

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 11.

The British legion is taking early steps to endeavour to establish a collaboration with the German ex-Servicemen.

Major Fetherstone Godley, Chairman of the Legion and, Colonel Crosfield the former Chairman, are paying an informal visit to Berlin shortly to investigate the possibilities of establishing a friendly contact.

They will report to the National executive, which decide further action.

An earlier London message stated:

The proposal to send a deputation of the British Legion to Germany had his commendation, said the Prince of Wales addressing the British Legion Conference.

The Prince said he felt that there could be no more suitable body to stretch for the hand of friendship to Germany than the ex-servicemen who fought them in the Great War and had not forgotten all about that.

The Prince added that the question of sending a deputation was brought up in the course of a conversation with the President, Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice.

Rs. 9,950 COLLECTED

Our Readers' Response To Three Papers' Quetta Fund

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 12-6-1935 is as follows:—

	Rs. as.
Previously acknowledged	Rs. 9,092-3-6
Jagannath Desai	2 0
One Bohra family as below	21 4
S K Motivala	9 0
A E Motivala	5 4
Safizabai	1 0
Netibai	1 0
Asubai	1 0
Dayambai	1 0
Rukhiyabai	1 0
Tayabbhai	1 0
Mohmedbhai	1 0
Total	21 4
F Desa, Esq.	10 0
Vithaldas K Bhuta in memory of the late Mr. Odhavji K. Bhuta	1 0
Mrs. Narmada Ramji Vishram Chehwalla	1 0
Parsi sympathiser C. B.	101 0
A Parsi	100 0
Mr. Hasambhoy Jetha and his staff as below	32-13-3
Seth Hasambhai Jetha	10 4
Staff of Hassambhai Jetha as below:—	22-9-3
Ebrahmbhai Jetha	5 4
Rajaballi Mamed Javer	5 4
Habib Kasam Pradhan	2 4
Mohmed Hussain	1 4
Shantaram Ramchandra	1 4
Nemchann Chunilal	1 0
Shanker Gunaji	1-5-3
Rana Jessa	1 0
Fakir Mohmed	1 4
From Coolies	2 12
Total Rs.	22-9-3
Grand Total	32-13-3
S S Cohen, Esqr.	10 0
Sharadchandra V Oza Kharughode	2 0
Mr Vasant N Shroff	10 0
Shah Umarsi Ladhabhai and Co.	25 0
Messrs Rawajee Virji Gheewalla	25 0
Tapidas Karasandas Sanghvi	5 0
S M Raja	20 0
A Gentleman	15 6
One Bhatiya gentleman	2 0
Staff of Mohanlal Valabhji	11 10
Sorabji Framji Patel, Hubli	5 0
Messrs Hirji Ghelabhai and Co.	100 0
The Night Shift Jobbers of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills as below:—	34 0
Shripad Sevji	3 0
Atmaram Govind	3 0
Limbaji Luxuman	3 0
Venkoji Govind	3 0
Rajanna Linganna	1 0
Balaram Ramling	3 0
Namdeo Raghoo	3 0
Baboo Babaji	3 0
Tukaram Maruti	3 0
Dagdu Ramji	2 0
Gopan Narayen Paranjpye	2 0
Appa Ramchandra	2 0
Sadoo Antoo	2 0
Dattatraya Balabhai	1 0
Total Rs.	34 0
Chandulal Dahyabhai Shah	15 0
Kalidas Jamnadas	5 0
A P A	1 0
Mulchandbhai Lalubhai Patel	15 0
Munjibhai Bahechardas Patel	15 0
Bhaiya Choharja Ramratan Misra	1 0
Ambalal Maganlal	1 0
"Tom, Dick and Harry"	135 0
Cursetji Dosabhai Sethna	21 0
One gentleman 1st time	50 0
Vithaldas Jasraj Gandhi	11 4
Sha Jivraj Jasraj	11 4
Total Rs.	9,957 12 9

CORRECTION.

In the list of donations published in yesterday's "Bombay Chronicle" there was a mistake in the name of one donation of Rs. 50. This donation was from M. Gulabdas and Co.

ADMISSION TO PLATFORM

Ahrar Workers Resent Compulsion To Wear Red Cross Badge

The President of the Ahrar Servants of Mankind, has sent a telephonic message to the Central Office Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind, to the following effect:—

The workers of the Ahrar Servants of Mankind, Ludhiana, being compelled to wear the badge (sign of the Cross) of the Red Cross Society before they are allowed to enter the railway platform for providing relief to Quetta sufferers.

The Workers of the Ahrar Servants of Mankind, Ludhiana have refused to wear the badge of the Red Cross Society. There is widespread excitement and resentment among the Muslims of Ludhiana against the Railway authorities.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettr, Dewan of Cochin, will inaugurate the Cochin Co-operative Conference which is to be held on the 24th and 25th instant.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND QUETTA RELIEF

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much is being said and done to relieve the miseries of the sufferers from the recent unprecedented earthquake, which has ruined thousands of families and rendered most of the unfortunate survivors homeless and paupers. As an old Insurance man I know that Quetta has been a very rich and fertile field for Life Insurance business and various insurance workers have been reaping such a large harvest that hardly any member of the educated community, particularly those who were employed in Government, Military, Railway or even in private service on that side, and fit for Life Insurance, would have failed to take up an Insurance Policy with one company or another. The circumstances under which the tragic deaths have taken place need no comment. There are many cases, in which a whole family, including the breadwinner and his wife and children have perished but the old parents who were being supported by the earning member, being away from the scene of disaster, have been left destitute; while in other cases widows or children or both have been spared to mourn the loss of the breadwinner and thus to lead a life of pauperism, without any knowledge of provision having been made for them in the shape of an Insurance Policy by the deceased, not to mentioned the amount of the Policy or the name of the company or companies where he was insured, as all their belongings are lying buried under the debris from whence they may or may not be traced. Here lies the duty, an "imperative duty" of the Insurance Companies to help the poor survivors in offering every possible facility, not only in entertaining and paying the claims, of course on satisfying themselves with proofs of deaths, which in the case of Government, Military and Railway employees can be ascertained from the official records only, but should show every legitimate privelege and indulgence to the survivors in the matter of proofs of title where the assignees and nominees have also died simultaneously. This is not all, I would like the Insurance Companies, particularly the well known Indian Companies, who claim so much. Patriotism and sympathetic promptness in the settlement of claims, to go out of their way and publish lists of their Quetta side Policy-holders whose Policies were in force in their books on the fateful day of 31st May last in various Punjab and Sindh papers, both English and Vernacular, to allow of those ignorant of the fact that the earning member of the family was insured to put in their claims and thus derive the desired benefit of the far-sighted and prudent act of their wage-earners. This is, in fact, just as much a duty of pure humanity of the Insurance companies as that of the relief societies and associations who are doing so much in alleviating the miseries of the sufferers by supplying them with food, medicine, clothing, etc., at a cost of lacs and crores of rupees.

I hope that Insurance Companies working in the Punjab and Sindh, individually or collectively, will consider this suggestion favoursbly and with sympathy or find some other way to help the poor dependents of the insured, instead of taking undue advantage of their ignorance of the fact of the lives of the wage-earners being insured with them. This action of the companies will bring great credit to them, and will, in the long run, prove most profitable to them.

The Indian Press, both English and Vernacular, has always been in the forefront to render service to the public cause and I expect that due pressure will be brought by the Press also on the Insurance companies to devise ways and means to intimate to the bereaved members of the unfortunate families the fact that the deceased members had left some provision in the shape of Life Policies.

In this connection I would earnestly implore those Agents, of the various companies, operating in Sindh and Baluchistan, to co-operate in this good work by supplying all the information which they may have, as they must have records of cases canvassed by them. As to myself, I have got over 30 years experience in the Insurance line and I shall be glad to place every service "free of any charge" at the disposal of those sufferers who require help in completing their claim papers. I will gladly take upon myself the task of correspondence and personal interviews with the Insurance Companies who have their Head Office at Lahore with a view to getting early settlement of claims if this work is entrusted to me by the survivors and claimants.—Yours, etc.,

BODH RAJ.

40, Railway Road, Lahore.

"Tolls And After"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Like so many others among your readers, I have been both interested and amused by "Anti-Tolls" letter in your esteemed paper on "the Tolls and After"—interested because I am just one of the many road sheep (neither erring nor errant) who are fleeced by the toll imposition, and amused to find that there should be still motorists alive who can take the situation with a sense of humour. For truly sometimes one feels that the joke is getting a trifle grim and the methods of our revenue hunters are long past the stage when we could just sit back in our driving seats and smile in ridicule, or derision.

The tolls, Sir, are indefensible and though one does not like to use strong language, however grave the provocation, the system is little short of scandalous. It is only holding up this Presidency to ridicule, as being the only Presidency in India which still has to resort, or rather chooses to resort, (that is more correct), to this antiquated and irritating (not to say wasteful) method of collecting revenue. There is a striking resemblance between such methods and the ways of smash and grab raiders who take what they can get, and spoil what they cannot lay their hands on in a hurry. Government get their auction money from the toll contractors at one stroke and without any trouble, save that of organising the auctions, and the motoring community is exposed, like counter articles strewn on the floor, to be trodden down and bled white.

If being unique among the Presidencies of India in this manner be a distinction, and if striding backwards be progress, we ought to be proud of ourselves. Meanwhile, I would rather hide my head in shame.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY MOTORIST."

Join Congress To-day

AND QUALIFY YOURSELF FOR VOTING

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following appeal in regard to the enrolment of Congress Membership:—

To-day (Thursday) is the last day for enrolling Congress members who will be qualified under the Constitution, to take part in the next annual general elections to be held on the 14th of December. Those who have not already registered their names in the lists of any of the seven wards, are earnestly requested to do so to-day as thereby they will be fully qualifying themselves as voters. If they find any difficulties in their wards, they should come to the Congress House, where arrangements have been made to enrol for all the wards. Congress House will be kept till 9 p.m. (S. T.) to facilitate late enrolment.

Workers who have membership books in their possession must return these with the amount of subscription collected to the respective D. C. C. offices on or before the 16th of June. The membership shall not be valid for election purposes if it is not constitutionally registered at the ward offices before the stipulated period.

We are confident that the Citizens of Bombay who have always stood by the Congress and obeyed its commands, will not fail in their duty this time. To-day is a day of our test. Let us pass the test successfully and build the strength of our Institution.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sis-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Burgar Maclean, Bombay.

INDIA AND THE SILVER SITUATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

to 6 lakhs in April 1934. Furthermore, since the rise in silver has greatly reduced the exports of China, the country will be compelled to export silver sooner or later. At the London Conference America urged the participant Governments to give up the practice of melting silver coins, but how can the rupee be saved from the melting pot if U. S. pursues its policy up to the hilt and the London price reaches 48 or 50d.?

Effect On India.

Unless, therefore, the U. S. Treasury is prepared to swallow silver like a glutton, silver prices must of necessity tumble down. In view of this possibility the Government of India will be well-advised to sell now the 35 million ounces of silver which they are permitted to sell under the London agreement. Even if the U. S. Treasury corners the silver stock of the world, it is extremely unlikely that the liquidating price of the stock will be as high as its purchase price. Poor countries like India and China, which used to absorb during the last decade about 165 million ounces a year out of a total output of 269 million oz. will be unable to purchase silver at such an exhorbitant price, especially when their exports have suffered a heavy decline. The dearth of silver will also encourage the use of substitutes such as nickel for coinage purposes. Thus the present boom in the silver market will mean only a stimulus to supply and a destruction of demand.

The rupee is still far from the melting pot. If, however, the U.S. attempts this uneconomical task of cornering the world's silver the price may easily shoot up to the melting point. The Government of India will then be faced with a perplexing dilemma. In 1918 when the price of silver rose to 49-1|2d. and later on to 70-1|2d. in 1919 and 89-1|2d. in 1920, Government simply allowed the rupee-sterling exchange to rise with the price of silver. It is obvious that the domestic price of silver cannot rise with the world price if simultaneously the value of the rupee is artificially raised in terms of the world currencies. Repetition of the same procedure will be injurious to the trade and industry of the country; because, in order to force down the price of one commodity viz. silver, the prices of all other commodities which are probably in adjustment with world prices will be forced down. Our balance of trade on merchandise account has already been shrinking and is sufficient to meet only a small proportion of our remittance requirements.

The Way Out.

The other alternative of defeating the U. S. policy by selling Government silver on a large scale is impracticable, since our hands are tied by the London Agreement and our Government stocks are not large enough for the purpose. The abolition of the rupee coin from circulation coupled with the repeal of section 39A of the Reserve Bank of India Act by which the Bank is required to issue rupee coins on demand in exchange for notes is the third alternative. The adoption of this will be in consonance with the recommendation of the Hilton-Young Commission, who in paragraph 69 of their report strongly criticised the legal provision for converting paper notes into "silver notes." We think, however, that the provision is essential for the continued popularity of the notes and, further, it would be difficult to withdraw rupees from circulation once the melting point is reached.

Another solution to the problem would be the debasement of the rupee. While it would protect the rupee and also allow a continued rise in the price of silver, it will enable the private holders of rupees to reap an unearned profit on their stocks. Besides, debasement will not be a suitable measure when the rise in the price of silver is expected to be temporary. In our opinion an export duty on silver so adjusted as to keep the domestic price below the melting point, would be the best way out of the "impasse." It is preferable to an outright embargo which would seriously conflict with silver interests by causing a heavy fall in the price of silver. While an export duty would keep the rupee intact and also allow a rise in silver prices upto the melting point, it will not, unlike the policy of raising the exchange ratio, materially affect our commerce and industry and will not involve any windfall profits on the private stocks of silver coins. Incidentally such an export duty would also yield a handsome revenue to the treasury because the silver exports will probably continue even after its imposition provided the duty is properly adjusted.

PATNA CONDEMNS QUETTA BAN

But Decides To Raise Relief Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 12.

To express sympathy with the earthquake sufferers in Baluchistan and raise funds for their relief, a largely attended public meeting of Patna citizens was held this evening in the Anjuman-Islamia Hall, Moradpur. Mr. S. M. Hafeez, M. L. C., presiding. Speeches sympathising with those involved in the terrible catastrophe were made on occasion.

The following resolutions were adopted: "This public meeting of Patna citizens expresses its deep and heartfelt sympathy with the people of Baluchistan who have been victims of the terrible earthquake catastrophe and assures the refugees and other sufferers of its determination to do all that is possible for their relief.

UNJUSTIFIABLE BAN.

This meeting is of opinion that the refusal of the Government to permit the Congress and other non-official organisations to proceed to the affected area for the purpose or relief is without justification and is emphatically of opinion that the necessary permission should be granted forthwith to enable people effectively to participate in relief work.

This meeting appeals to the Patna citizens and the people of this province to contribute generously for the relief of the Baluchistan earthquake sufferers.

A committee with Sri Krishna Sinha, M. L. A. as president was formed to organise the work of collection of funds for the purpose.

QUETTA REFUGEES IN DELHI

Over 800 Given Relief So Far

DELHI, (By Mail).

Quetta refugees continue to arrive by the various trains. Most of them continue their journey while some stay down in Delhi for medical treatment or because they have no home and do not know where else to go. Volunteers and doctors visit all the trains and those who intend to continue their journey are attended by doctors, given food and milk and provided with money or cloth as the need is.

Each refugee has his tale of sorrow to relate. One of them stated that he lay buried under the debris for 10 hours before he was rescued. He had numerous injuries on his person and felt very weak. He told the doctor that his heart seemed to be fast sinking. He was, however, consoled and attended to.

Police constables have been posted round the relief camps to keep the crowds off and the Municipal staff is putting its best efforts to keep the place absolutely clean and sanitary. Municipal authorities are personally supervising the work and the staff is posted according to shift system.

So far 474 refugees have been treated in the Muslim camp, 280 in the Hindu and 189 in the Akali camp.—A. P.

EUROPEAN WOMAN'S TRAGIC END

Instantaneous Death In Car-Train Collision

JALPAIGURI, June 12.

Mrs. M. I. Mactaggart (European) was instantaneously killed when her car collided with a train on the Bengal-Dooars Railway level crossing at a place called Songachi, between Mal and Chalsa stations. Her husband, a manager of the neighbouring tea estate, was driving the car but escaped unhurt.

She was formerly a school teacher at Kalimpong and it is only recently that she married.—A. P.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress will be held on Friday, June 14, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

Sensation ran high at Patna, when a boy's head along with neck and one arm, seemed to be clean cut from the body, with marks of fresh blood, was found on monday in the compound of the Science College. It was removed to the morgue for post-mortem examination.

Vigilance Of Authorities Will Not Be Relaxed

Protection Of Property Buried In Ruins

GOVT. ASSURANCE TO QUETTA REFUGEES

SIMLA, June 12.

"The Government of India wish to assure those whose property is buried in the ruins at Quetta that the vigilance of the authorities for the protection of private property will not be relaxed".

This assurance is contained in the following official report on the Quetta earthquake situation issued this evening:—

"The general situation is satisfactory. With the transfer of the wounded to the hospitals in India the medical situation at Quetta is reaching its normality. Stringent precautions against the outbreak of epidemic diseases are, however, still essential and the authorities are tackling energetically the problems of sanitation which are present both at Quetta itself and the surrounding districts.

IN VILLAGES

The administration of the villages around Quetta has improved rapidly from day to day. The villages have been divided into five areas each under an extra-Assistant Commissioner responsible for co-ordinating all medical and goods supplies. In the interests of public health the city remains closed under the guard of the Military and the Police. No indication can be given at present as to when it will bt possible to recommence the salvage opertions.

HEALTH REPORT AWAITS.

As already announced the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has gone to Quetta to consult the local authorities on this question and the results of his inquiry will be published. Meantime the Government of India wish to assure those whose property is buried in the ruins that the vigilance of the authorities for the protection of private property will not be relaxed.

Clothing and necessities for European and Indian refugees are being provided from the Relief Fund and supplies of clothing have been collected and sent from Simla and elsewhere. The Bomber Transport Aircraft has evacuated twenty-one people from Quetta and sent them to Karachi yesterday.

The Viceregal Aircraft took medical stores and clothing from Lahore to Quetta.—A.P.

R. C. CONTRIBUTION TOTALS Rs. 30,000

SIMLA, June 12.

The following press note has been issued by the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, Simla:—

The appeal for clothing issued by Lady Petrie and Mrs. Puckle to the Simla public, has met with a ready and generous response. In addition to sending further large consignments of clothing to Lahore for both European and Indian refugees from Quetta, two consignments of clothing have been sent to Karachi for the European refugees who are being evacuated to the United Kingdom.

The Scottish Red Cross has sent a donation of £300, and the Egyptian Red Cross Crescent, £50. These, with further donations received from Provincial Branches, i.e., Rs. 1,000 each from Central India and Burma, are being paid into the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund, to which the Red Cross contribution now totals about Rs. 30,000.

Four nurses have been despatched from Simla to Lahore for duty with the Quetta refugee patients at the King Edward Medical College Hospital, Lahore.—United Press.

MADRAS MAYOR'S 'QUAKE FUND

Corporation Sanctions Rs. 8,000

MADRAS, June 12.

Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund Committee was formed at a representative meeting of the citizens of Madras at the Ripon Building this evening, the Mayor presiding.

The meeting passed a resolution recording its deep sense of sorrow at the appalling disaster and expressing its profound sympathy with the distressed and the bereaved and appealing to the public to contribute liberally to the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. The meeting also constituted an influential committee to collect subscriptions for the above fund which will be remitted to the Viceroy's Fund. Contributions announced on the spot amounted to nearly Rs. 12,000 which included a thousand from the Mayor Kumararajah Muthiah Chettiar.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

A special meeting of the Council of the Madras Corporation held earlier sanctioned Rs. 8,000 as the Corporation's contribution to the Mayor's Fund.—A. P.

MAYOR'S QUETTA 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The Secretaries of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, write:—

Kindly publish the following correction in the List of Donations to The Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund sent yesterday:—

Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormasji Sidhva Rs. 51 and not Rs. 50.

The grand total is Rs. 33,759-8 and not Rs. 33,759.

CIVIL AUTHORITY IN QUETTA

SIMLA, June 12.

Sir Norman Cater, A.G.G., Baluchistan, who flew from Quetta to Lahore arrived here to-day. He will, among other things, discuss as to when civil authority would be resumable in Quetta, what special legislation would be necessary and also his temporary headquarters and questions of relief of the destitute and salvage of property.—A.P.

RACE COURSE GETS UNHEALTHY

Brewery Site Selected For New Camp

SIMLA, June 12.

A letter from General Karslake, G.O.C., Western Command, states that on the fourth day after the disaster in Quetta, a woman, undergoing labour for delivery was dug out and both she and the child are now well.

A new site has been selected near the Quetta Brewery, where permanent residents will be shifted. This is probably due to comparatively unhealthy character of the Race Course. The military assisted by the Frontier police are still controlling the situation. Soldiers are employed in salvaging departmental records outside the city. The Viceroy's Air craft is placed at the disposal of the Relief Commissioner.—United Press.

TASHI LAMA FOR TIBET

Seeks British Intervention For Restoration

SIMLA, June 12.

The Tibetan Government have invited Mr. F. Williamson, Political Agent, Sikkim, to visit Lhasa in August. The visit is expected to last six weeks and Mr. Williamson will, "inter alia," try to arrange a compromise between the Tibetan Government and the Tashi Lama. The latter wished restoration of some temporal power and revenue sources.—A.P.

TIBETAN GOVT. AND TASHI LAMA

British Govt. To Assist In Negotiations For Settlement

SIMLA, June 12.

It has been now arranged that Mr. Williamson, Political Agent at Sikkim, would proceed to Lhasa in August on an invitation from the Tibetan Government. Tashi Lama is anxious to return to Tibet and has asked for British good offices to assist and negotiate a settlement with the existing Tibetan Government. Tashi Lama is at present somewhere proceeding towards the Chinese border in Tibet and if he does go back, Mr. Williamson would assist him in negotiations. Tashi Lama would reach Tibet through the land route. Tashi Lama ranked equal to Dalai Lama in spiritual powers but owing to personal enmity with the late Dalai Lama left Tibet. He expects the restoration of some temporal powers and the grant of revenue. His previous headquarter was Schigatse which is a province nearest to India and expects to get something of the authority back before he settles down again in Tibet. He enjoys considerable spiritual prestige in Tibet.

Mr. Williamson visited Tibet the year before last, and knows the Tibetan language but would be assisted by interpreter Rai Bahadur Norbhu, a Tibetan educated in Darjeeling. The visit may last six weeks.—A. P. Special.

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4. Special classes for music, painting, hand work, and fine arts.
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PRINCIPAL.
Telephone No: 24495.

New Term Begins.
New Students Admitted.

Women's Labour Service In Germany

ITS AIMS, OBJECTS AND METHOD OF WORK

(By Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, Reich Leader of German Women.)

The German "Labour Service for Women" was not instituted to act merely as a kind of refuge to assist unemployed men and women, but also to train the youth of the country, to give them back their ideals, and to help them to forget, as soon as possible, the miseries which were caused by the War, and for which these young people are in no way to blame.

The girls of Germany are to be trained to be house-wives and mothers and to develop and use to the best advantage any particular gifts of mind or body that they may possess.

The Labour Service places people where their own talents will be most useful, gives them a mental and physical training and supplies them with ideas and suggestions as to how best they may employ their leisure hours.

The German Labour Service for Women inculcate firstly the iea of duty to the family, secondly to the women who is burdened with too much work, and thirdly to the woman who is suffering from illness.

The burden of work is heaviest in the agricultural districts. Nearly all the work done in the settlement areas of eastern Germany, and especially on the small peasant holdings, is done without any assistance. The main share of the work falls on the woman, who usually labours from twelve to sixteen hours a day. This continual drain on her energies is a source of great danger to the health and procreative powers of the peasants, whose stock is always wanted. It is here that the Labour Service for Women has found an extensive field of work. About two thirds of all the existing camps render assistance on peasant holdings and on new settlements. Either the peasant woman is relieved of heavy work in the fields, or else she is provided with help in her home. If she is ill, it is seen to that her husband and family are looked after and she is properly nursed back to health.

Labour Service Camps have have been founded to train young people in farm work. Here, on their own agricultural domains, the girls are instructed so that they are capable of rendering assistance in any branch of outdoor labour.

The National-Socialist People's Welfare League gives girls a good domestic training in their own camps. Help is given to families in need of it (Urban Family Help) and convalescent homes and kindergartens are equipped whenever these are required.

We think it necessary that there should be a certain prevailing uniformity of ideals amongst the girls, and we preserve this in spite of the diversity of the worjk. Girls are made aware of the duties which they owe to the State and to their fellow-countrymen. To ensure this spirit of unity, I have appointed a Reich Training Leader, who keeps in close touch with the thirteen subordinate womein training leaders in the country Labour Service camps. The leaders are instructed at a special camp, known as the Reich School for Women Leaders.

We wish our young girls in their leisure to foster any artistic gifts they may possess and to learn to appreciate our great heritage. The wealth of our national art, as embodies in the folk-songs and in literature, is brought home to them, and special attention is paid to various forms of national entertainment, which offer wide scope for self-expression on the part of the girls. By a growing appreciation, German manners and customs will result finally in a new sense of values.

We have space only for a comparatively small number of volunteers in the Labour Service and these, therefore, are selected with great care It is not by any means invariable that the highly educated or intellectual girls are chosen, because our first thought is for the future mothers of the race. We always try to put girls from all social spheres into one camp, so that all types and classes may get to know and sympathise with one another. The University student learns to appreciate and to understand practical work and will develop a greater respect for those who do such work. On the other hand, the girl of the labouring classes or the girl who is of peasant stock gets to know members of educated classes, to understand that these also have their problems and difficulties, so that the foundation for a healthy national community is being laid for both.

COBRA CAUSES CAR ACCIDENT

Vehicle Smashed As Driver Loses Control At Seeing Live Reptile

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

Due to the discovery of a living cobra in a car, a serious motor accident, resulting in the complete wreckage of a new and magnificient Studebaker Saloon car, belonging to Messrs. Rashid and Sons, Army Contractors, Jubbulpore, occurred here last evening.

It appears that while the car was going along the Mall, the driver's attention was suddenly attracted by a swaying movement of the reptile on the floor of the car. On this the driver, in his frantic efforts to leave the car without disturbing the cobra, lost control of the steering and sent the car hurtling to wreckage.

Fortunately, at the time of the incident there were no passengers in the car, and the driver escaped with only minor injuries.—United Press.

JAILED FOR POSSESSING FAKE COINS

PATNA, June 12.

Mr. N. C. Chandra, Additional Sessions Judge, Patna, sentenced yesterday one Bal Singh of village Sona, P. S. Naubatpore, who along with his three brothers were charged under sections 235 and 243 I.P.C. for being in possession of some counterfeit coins and a complete set of instruments for counter-feiting King's coins, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The assessors who heard the case along with the Judge by a majority of 3 to 1 gave their opinion that the accused were not guilty in respect of the charge under section 235 I.P.C. but they were unanimous in their opinion that all the accused were not guilty under section 243 I.P.C.

The learned Judge, however, convicted Bal Singh and acquitted the others.—United Press.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION AT POONA

Rare Documents And Paintings Of Value On View

POONA, June 10.

A historical exhibition containing many rare exhibits from different parts of the country is being held in Poona under the auspices of the All India Modern History Congress. The Exhibition was declared open by Rao Bahadur Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, the well-known historian of south India.

The Exhibition is in two sections. One section, which is displayed in the premises of the Bharatha Ithihasa Samshodhak Mandal, contains a large collection of rare documents, old paintings of different schools of art, old coins, jewellery, coin cabinets from Ichalkaranji containing rare gold coins of the Maratha period, manuscripts of the 17th to 19th century and a large collection of arms and weapons of olden days.

AT TILAK MANDIR

The second section is on view in the Tilak Mandir and contains a large collections of old paintings, coins and interesting state documents and letters some of them dating back to the 18th century, collected from the Bhor, Gwalior and Baroda States. The Imperial Records Department have lent some of their books and publications and some valuable and rare letters of the British Government dating back to the early 19th century.

Of general interest are a large sized wall painting of Sawai Madhav Rao, Scindia and Holkar with his political and military advisers, namely Nana Farnavis and Mahadaji which has been lent to the Exhibition by the Government House, Ganeshkhind a belt and buckle of the Shah Jahan period, a manuscript of the Maha Bharat 180 feet long etc.

The Exhibition will remain open for more than a week.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS DEPUTATION BUSY

Membership Drive And Relief Collections At Lyallpur

LYALLPUR, June 10.

A deputation of the Provincial Congress leaders consisting of Lala Dunichand, Advocate, Lala Kedar Nath Sahgal, Baba Gurditt Singh, Pt. Shamba Ram, Master Raja Ram and Sardar Kishan Singh visited Lyallpur.

Lala Dunichand and Baba Gurudit Singh addressed a public meeting held here. They pressed the local workers to expedite the work of enrolment of Congress members. The deputationists also collected funds for the relief of Quetta sufferers.—United Press.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 6.)

known. Life is one and indivisible The Economic organization of the people was maintained through the exercise of social public opinion as much as through the discipline of a developed conscience, both being assisted by a certain allegiance to a religious idealism pervading every stratum of life. Thus it was that the upkeep of society was maintained not merely by the strong arm of the law, but by a highly developed and ever responsive public opinion, and on the top of this by a keenly sensitive conscience. The sanctions of life were thus both physical intellectual and moral, and the last was the greatest of these. But the lapse of time hath weakened the hold of one after another in the reverse order. Society was once organized on the sublime principle that "the wealth that makes a nation really strong and not merely rich is the opportunity for Industry, intelligence and well-being of its labouring population. This must be particularly so in a country which is the real country of poor men. But "it is the tendency", as Lowell puts it, "of all creeds, opinions and political dogmas that have once defined themselves in institutions to become inoperative for the vital and formative principle which was active during the process of crystallization into sects or schools of thought or government ceases to act and what was once a living emanation of the eternal mind, organically operative in history becomes the dead formula on mens' lips and the dry topic of the annualist. Hindu culture has fulfilled the destiny visualized by this essayist-politician. It has become a dead formula and a dry topic, surviving its prestine glory only in the form of certain beliefs, ceremonies and rituals. We must therefore go back to the real motives and objects of its progenitors and transport ourselves from the sordid facts and features facing us to-day to the atmosphere of idealism in which its various attributes had their origin. If we did so we should be able at once to recognize that the culture of a Nation is the outward manifestation of its religious eminence. If religion is the stimulus, culture is the response, and when the religious inspiration has weakened, culture also has lost its hold upon the people. Hindu culture is not merely an intellectual flair, but the embodiment of a composite scheme of life embracing within its compass social laws and civic institutions which have withstood the buffets of ages. We have already seen how the very basis of society has been its chief concern and the balance between wealth and knowledge, between the material and the spiritual has been carefully adjusted how the onslaughts of successive centuries and of successive invasions has done little havoc to them, and how the imperceptible, one had almost said, the insidious influences set at work by the contact with the Western Civilization during the past 1½ centuries have permeated every stratum of society and disorganized even its foundations. The very scheme of life is upset and "a new system of values with their appropriate symbols" has come into being. Money and Force have taken the place of culture and conscience, and driven the latter out of sight. Contract has taken the place of status and the new so-called democratic tendencies have liberated only forces of division. It is for Hinduism once again to instal its ancient culture on a high pedestal and make that the beacon light to the millions that are marching in darkness and despair. A new synthesis has to be evolved which would reveal a blend of the ancient ideals of life with the modern conditions of society and for this purpose an organization must be brought into existence which shall make it its purpose and its study to revive the fast perishing culture of India and make that the real key to Indian Nationalism.

Conclusions

Let us summarize. India has had an ancient social organization in which each tract of country—each village is self-complete. Such an organization has been destroyed by the onslaughts of Western Industrialism. Western Industrialism is based upon mass production and competitive prices. For this purpose the world's markets are the bone of contention between rival Industrial nations. This was one of the causes of the last great war and will possibly be one of the causes of another war in the future. The markets desired by the Western Industrial nations are all found in the East. The East has become self-conscious and conscious of the subtle slavery to which it has been subjected. The Eastern nations have revolted against this invasion of their markets by foreign goods—from Japan to Egypt. Therefore two things must follow, the Eastern nations must expand their own production and contract their own wants. The Western nations must contract their production and expand their own supplies of food and raw material. Thus both the trains on the great Eastern and the great Western Railways are approaching each other—they are for the time being moving in opposite directions. In this the East must set the example to the West. The West won't learn except by its own bitter experience. the West has passed through its bitter experience and begun to learn. Once the fundamentals are grasped, there is no point in delaying the working out of details. In India the great national organization to undertake the task is the Congress. The Congress addresses itself now to an aggressive fighting programme and now to a constructive and reconstructing programme. In 1922 the Congress obtained respite for itself until the 12th April 1930. Again it has obtained rest for itself since the 20th May 1934. During these intervals of rest, some people want to carry on the fight through Councils, others having no faith in it would turn the opportunity to account by reconstructing the national life of the country. The first beginnings of such a reconstruction were made when the cult of khaddar was inaugurated. Few people expected the indigenous cloth to drive out the Foreign cloth from the Indian markets. This has nearly been accomplished. An awakened national consciousness is an awakened conscience really and is a mightier force than laws, tariffs, quotas, boundaries, subventions, and depreciated currencies. Khaddar is the prince of village industries. It has done its work—but as a forerunner of a Renaissance, it must help the other village industries also to raise their head. That is the work undertaken by Gandhiji at the bidding of the Congress—through All-India Village Industries Association. We give below the resolution of the Congress and the objects of the Associations passed at its 48th Sessions at Bombay, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad presiding:—

Congress Resolution

Whereas organisations claiming to advance Swadeshi have sprung up all over the country with and without the assistance of Congressmen, and whereas much confusion has arisen in the public mind as to the true nature of Swadeshi, and whereas the aim of the Congress has been from its inception progressive identification with the masses, and whereas village reorganisation and reconstruction is one of the items in the constructive programme of the Congress, and whereas such reconstruction necessarily implies revival and encouragement of dead or dying village industries besides the central industry of hand-spinning, and whereas this work, like the reorganisation of hand-spinning, is possible only through concentrated and special effort unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress, Shri J.C. Kumarappa is hereby authorised to form, under the advice and guidance of Gandhiji, an association called the All-India Village Industries Association as part of the activities of the Congress. The said association shall work for the revival and encouragement of the said industries and for the moral and physical advancement of the villages, and shall have power to frame its own constitution, to raise funds and to perform such acts as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objects.

Object

The object of the Association shall be village reorganisation and reconstruction, including the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries, and the moral and physical advancement of the villagers of India.

AIRMAIL LEAVES CROYDON

KARACHI, June 12.

Airmail from Croydon left at 10-04 a.m.

The airmail which left Calcutta and Delhi on the 4th and Karachi on the 5th instant arrived at London on the 10th according to the schedule.—A. P.

A disastrous fire is reported from Tamsi village, Adilabad District, in which a colony of 80 huts were completely gutted, as a result of which hundreds have been rendered homeless, while valuables, grains and goods, estimated at more than ten thousand rupees, have been destroyed.

That Film on Teeth!

The source of many tooth troubles

Why Teeth Discolor and Decay

THE trouble lies in the slimy, ever-present film which you can feel with your tongue.

That film is where the stains lodge, dimming the beauty of your teeth. That film is what combines with other substances to harden into tartar.

That film is what holds food particles. There they shortly decay and form acid. This acid, authorities believe, is the chief cause of tooth decay.

Therefore, the great need is a tooth paste to remove that film—and Pepsodent has supplied it.

Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

Pepsodent's effectiveness in removing film is due to a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly. Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. So to be sure that you are removing film safely and effectively, use Pepsodent—the special film-removing tooth paste.

FREE 10-day tube

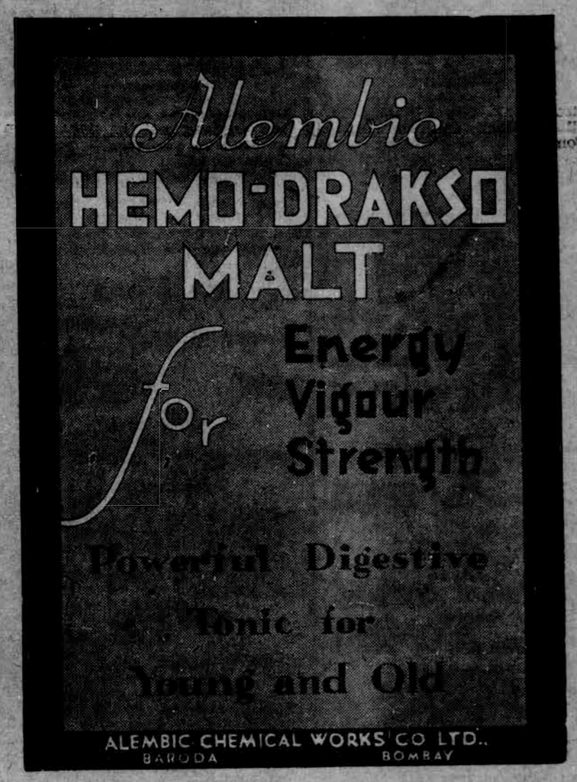
The Pepsodent Co.,
P. O. Box 473,
Singapore, Sts. Settlements.

Please send me a free ten-day sample of Pepsodent Tooth Paste. I enclose ½ anna in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

Name.....

Address.....City.....

44X-X



MARRIED GIRLS IN SUICIDE PACT

Did Not Feel Happy After Wedding

COIMBATORE, June 9.

It is reported that two married girls aged 18 and 20 respectively committed suicide in Kannarpalayam village as the result of a death pact between them.

It appears that the girls both of whom were friends, did not feel happy after their marriage and resolved to put an end to their lives.

They went to a well clasping each others hands and jumped into it together.

The bodies were found in the well chained together by each others arms. The Police recorded a verdict of suicide.—A. P.

HANDS PUFFED UP WITH RHEUMATISM

Could Not Get Upstairs

WISHES SHE HAD TAKEN KRUSCHEN EARLIER

If only she had taken Kruschen Salts at first, this woman could have saved pounds, and avoided week of suffering. That is what she is telling all her friends. So that we may pass her experiences on to a wider circle, she sends us the following letter:—

"I had rheumatism all over me for nearly 12 months. In fact, I could hardly move. My hands were puffed up, and I could not do my own work or get up the stairs. I tried almost everything I was told. At last I decided to try Kruschen. I have had two bottles, and I am pleased to tell you I am now better, thanks to Kruschen Salts. I shall never be without it, now I know its value. If I had taken it before, I should have saved pounds. I tell all I know who suffer from rheumatism how Kruschen has cured me."—(Mrs.) E. B.

Most rheumatic pain and swelling is caused by too much uric acid in the body. Uric acid is composed of sharp, needle-like crystals which settle in the muscles, joints, and tendons, pierce the nerves, and inflame the tissues. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts dull the sharp edges of these uric acid crystals, then dissolve them away altogether. Other ingredients of these salts assist Nature to wash out these dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

IMPROVED LOOMS FOR U. P. WEAVERS

Govt. Plans For Travelling Agents To Push On Hand-Made Fabrics

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Details are available of the U. P. Government's plans regarding the development of cotton handloom weaving industry. Apart from the general survey of the industry, there are two schemes which are estimated to cost Rs. 86,000 during 1936 and 72,000 annually. The first step will be the collection of samples of articles that are being made at present. These samples will be examined by the Industries Department and those likely to attract the customers will be selected and suitable sample cards and books will be prepared.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Six commercial travellers will go round different places with the selected samples and find out for which classes of goods there is a market and suggest new lines of work in the light of the information obtained by them and book orders. Efforts will be made to select intelligent weavers to visit important markets in the rural areas. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 7,590 in 1935-36 and Rs. 10,440 during the next year. If these commercial travellers are to continue to find a ready sale for the goods made, it will be necessary to keep on evolving new designs or at least adopting the old ones to the new conditions in order to encourage the manufacture of articles of better quality.

IMPROVED LOOMS FOR WEAVERS.

The Government propose to demonstrate the use of improved looms and other appliances and to lend them to the weavers. The weavers will be induced to buy them either on hire-purchase system or otherwise or to return them if they are not satisfied.

The Provincial Central Marketing Organisation will be set up.

Provision for research will also be made at the Central Weaving Institute at Benares.

NASIK DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

Seventy-One Candidates To Contest 12 Elected Seats

NASIK, (By Mail).

Seventy-one candidates are contesting the 12 elected seats of the Nasik District School Board the elections for which come off on June 16-17.

There are four general seats, two for district municipalities and four reserved seats, one each for Women, Muslims, Education and "Depressed" classes and two reserved for "Backward" classes.

Every seat is keenly contested and for the first time in the Board's history there are two women contesting one seat. Twenty-nine are standing for the four general seats, 13 for the 2 Backward classes seats, 8 for the one seat for Educational experts, 5 Muslims for the one Muslim seat and 7 contestants for the one seat for Depressed classes. The two remaining seats are to be filled one each by the Sinner and Bhagur Municipalities for which there are 4 and 3 candidates respectively.

The Chairman, Mr. H. N. Shindore is not a contestant.—A.P.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Rajen Babu At Nandgaon

(From Our Correspondent.)

NANDGAON, (By Mail).

The town was brightly illuminated, with its streets decorated with flags and arches, when Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here on Friday evening.

He received and answered an address presented to him on behalf of the citizens in a mass meeting held the same night. He exhorted the citizens to follow the Congress programme closely and to strengthen the organisation of the Congress by enrolling in their thousands as its members.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande then addressed the meeting. After the vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Pawar, a local Congress Worker, the meeting terminated.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 12 POINTS

Traders Await Washington Developments

BULLION AND GRAINS EASY

Metals Firm And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, June 12.

On Wednesday, crossrates opened firm but reacted thereafter.

ABSENCE OF FRESH ENQUIRY IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened easy and thereafter moved within a narrow margin in the absence of any fresh enquiry. Traders await Washington developments.

GOLD AND SILVER EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

GRAINS WEAK BUT METALS FIRM.

Wheat and linseed prices declined on account of commission houses selling and lack of outside enquiry. Metals were slightly firm. Rubber was steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES NEGLECTED.

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities were neglected and prices tended to give way.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 12.

Previous closing	11.26
To-day's opening	11.17
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	11.14
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, June 12.

Previous closing	6.05
To-day's opening	6 05
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.02
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April-May ..... Rs. 212

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 12.

Cotton continued to await developments from Washington as a result of which trading to-day was colourless and uninteresting. In the absence of any fresh enquiry the market was unable to move on with the price fluctuating irregularly in a narrow margin.

Trading in October commenced at 11.17 i.e. 9 points lower than the previous closing. Prices early eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling influenced by favourable weather reports but later prices rallied partially on covering and trade buying with the price rising to 11.22 although thereafter in the absence of speculative demand the market showed signs of hesitancy.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.14 with decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July 11.50/11.47
October (11.29) 11.18/11.17
December 11.19/11.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.35) 6.33
American October (6.06) 6.04
Egyptian July (7.91) 7.89
Egyptian October (7.91) 7.90

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 12.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 228 and Rs. 229-12 and Broach New A/M between Rs. 212 and Rs. 213-8 at night. The rates at 10-20 p.m. were 229-12 and Rs. 213-8 respectively for Broach J/A and Broach New A/M with New York futures about 7 points down at that time.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 151 October 121 January 111 March 102 at Cross Rate 4.94

Bombay Liverpool:
Broach J/A 228/8 Liverpool July 6.35 Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1936 212 Liverpool May 1936 6.00 Rs. 49 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 228/8 New York July 11.56 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94

Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1936 212 New York May 11.43 Rs. 45 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 12

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15
Shipment May Rs. 4-3-6
Shipment June Rs. 4-3
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-2-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-3-3
Saraya Rs. 14
Harinagar Rs. 1315
Java Spot F. 4.00

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 12.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 12.

Previous closing	4.93 1/4
To-day's opening	4.94 5/8
To-day's closing	4.93 15/16
Difference	+.00 11/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 12.

Previous closing	74.76
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.78
Difference	+.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 5/8 and then fell to 4.94 1/8 subsequently further declining to 4.94.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.87 and then improved to 74.93 but thereafter developed a somewhat reactionary tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 12.

The market closed quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 3/16d.	32 13/16d.
Spot	33 7/16d.	33 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 12.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-10) £7-0-9

DISCOUNTS

London, June 12.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 12
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.61 1/8) 5.65 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (59.46) 59.93
London on Shanghai (1-7 7/8) 1-8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 12.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 78/2, 78/5 and 78/13. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any fresh developments abroad while prices were depressed by easier London cables. However later in the session the market displayed steadier tendency on covering and local operators buying influenced by better New York cables and closed steady at Rs. 78/8, 78/11 and 79/3.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1/3, 35/2 and 35/3/6. The market was very quiet in the absence of any wide fluctuations in exchange with rates slightly giving way later in the session owing to the weakness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/2/3 and 35/3/9.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 11-6-35	4315000	7406000
Receipts Yesterday 11-6-35	3000	10000
Exports to date 11-6-35	4541000	7045000
Stock at Ports 7-6-35	1576000	2767000
Stock Interior Towns 7-6-35	268000	1295000
Stock Liverpool 7-6-35	680000	1007000
Visible Supply 7-6-35	4115000	6059000
Quantity in sight 7-6-35	7874000	11692000
Quantity out of sight 7-6-35	9077000	12186000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 12.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 64 3/4 and October 64 3/4. The demand was slow and the market continued quiet and inactive with nothing important doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 12.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.83 1/4. Prices eased under commission house selling and lack of outside enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£223 1/2 buyers £223 3/4 sellers. Irregular) £224 1/4 buyers £224 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady) £13 15/16 buyers £14 1/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/4) £35 1/4 to £35 1/2

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0.9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 1/4 buyers) £20 3/8 sellers.
Dunlop June (£23 3/4) 23 3/4
Lightning June (£22 sellers) £22

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/16) 6 1/16 paid and buyers. Forward (6 1/4) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 1/2) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (June-July (£9 7/16) £9 3/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/8) £15 3/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, June 12

	Rs	a	p
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	12	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	13	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	13	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	13	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.			
Rates at 8-30 p.m.			
Rates at 10-30 p.m.			

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 12

	Rs	a	p.
Wheat September	4	5	9
Linseed September	6	13	0

The tone was steadier.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Govt. Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Jutes ruled firm in sympathy with better Hessians and there was good outside support. Business is reported on a moderate scale. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were practically neglected and the miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—three and half per cent Government Paper 94/3; four and half per cent Loan 1955/60 113/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1935 100/9 Dd 1940/43 109/12; Do 1945/55 117/5; Do 1939/44 108/10.

Banks:—Imperial conty 393; Do fully paid 1578. Reserves 20; Katakhal Lala Bazar Ry 92.

Cotton:—Kesoram 114 small lot.

Coals:—Equitable 40; Hurriladih 19, Mundulpore 6/10; New Manbhoom 77/8; Standard 33/4 small lot.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 127/8; Anglo India 486; Auckland 236; Bally 218 small lot; Barnagore 166; Belvedere 417; Caledonian 504; Ganges 370; Gouripore 718; Howrah 55/13; India 378; Kamarhatty 577; National 24/6; Nuddea 61/8; Presidency 5/6; Waverley ordy 2/9.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy 19/12; Benares Elec 14/12 small odd lot; Dacca Elec 18/8 small lot; Patna Elec 16/4; B. I. Corpn ordy 3/5; Port Shipping 15/8; Balrampore 19/4; Cawnpore ordy 34/12; Ryam 31; Samastipore 9/8; Jutlibari 13.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1933/50 Calcutta Municipal 102/10 small odd lot.—A. P.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 11

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/8

Iron And Steel Shares Blaze Up

Agreement Between British And Continental Steel Interests

INCREASE OF ONLY 5 P. C. IN TIN QUOTAS

Brisk Rally In Wall Street After Easy Opening

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 12.

On the Stock Exchange, iron steel shares blazed up on the announcement of terms of the agreement between British and continental interests. Nearly all other sections were firmer until near the close when the general tendency was rather reactionary.

In commodities rubber advanced on trade buying and tin also was better on the decision that quotas should be increased by only 5 per cent.

Francs were again offered but British control checked the movement.

Wall Street opened easy and then rallied briskly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, June 3 £97 1/2
Tuesday, June 4 £97 Ex. Div.
Wednesday, June 5 £96 3/4
Thursday, June 6 £96 3/4
Friday, June 7 £96 1/2
Tuesday, June 11 £96 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 12.
3-30 p.m.

Industrials in general were firm on renewed buying otherwise markets were generally quiet and price movements were rather irregular. Giltedgede were easier. Internationals were favourably influenced by Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) £112 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/4) £117
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115) £114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homostores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 28-0
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (26-9) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (42-10 1/2) 43-6
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£81 1/2) £83 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
University Ordinary (30-6) 31-0
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (122-6) 123-9
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 138-9
P and O S N Company Defd. (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Distillers (95-0) 95-3
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-10 1/2
British Celanese (14-10 1/2) 15-1 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-0) 59-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£28 7/8) £28 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £106 1/2 Ex. Div.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 12.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£96) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-0) 18-9
Donaro Tea (41-8) 42-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-7 1/2) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (23-0) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£16 7/8) 17 1/4
East Rand Proprietory (51-9) 51-9
Rand Mines (162-6) 162-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Anglo Dutch (63-1 1/2) 62-6
Burma Oil (80-0) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-6
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2 70-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (25 3/4) 25 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Wetern (£49 1/4) £50
L M Ford (£19 1/2) £20 1/8
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £133 1/4
London Board G Stock (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (276-3) 275-0
Goddar New (216-3) 216-3
Moddar New (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (272-6) 271-3
Union Corporation (160-0) 159-3
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 12.

General Motor (dol 31 1/8) dol 31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 3/4) dol 15 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 32 7/8) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

KALAT VILLAGES IN RUINS

How Political Agent Escaped At Mastung ...

(From Our Correspondent)

MASTUNG, June 12

Thirty-two miles away from Quetta lies Mastung the Headquarters of the Kalat State with a population of over 5,000 where I arrived today. This part of the country has not been visited by any press representative. I left Quetta in the Company of the O.G.P. Skrine, the Political Agent of Kalat State this morning. Before we had gone about 10 miles he pointed out to me on right of the road the Chiltan Ghar range of hills the upper natural brownish layer of which had disappeared at several places and the white surface underneath showed itself clearly. Huge boulders have been continously dislodged from this as result of the earthquake shocks and the dust generated by the falling boulders, the Political Agent told us, was noticed several times rising up in clouds of smoke. He however, thoroughly discredited idea of any volcanic activity underneath this range is supposed to be the center whence all the recent earthquake shocks in this region have radiated.

DUST PHENOMENA

For about three days following the fateful 'quake of the May 31, this range at several places was noticed enveloped in ascending clouds of dust. Even now thin columns of pale Brown dust like smoke are visible here and there.

Going through the Lak Pass from the plain below, to the right of our road, to London was indicated at 5,877 miles.

Next on the road beyond the the boundary of the KalatSH hr 13th mile at the boundary of the Kalat State was the customs building laid low in ruins. The bridges on the road were cracked and the road itself in several parts was crossed by cracks in earth. Some of them were four or five feet broad and several hundred yards long.

Diversions had been made at many turnings and the Sappers and Miners, who had started their activity within four days of the earthquake, were still seen active here and there filling up the cracks with earth work and laying wire-netting thereon to keep the earth in place.

LUCKY ESCAPE

The Political Agent in Kalat at the time of the 'quake was in Mastung. Although he was up and out of his bed with the first rumbling, just a moment earlier than the falling down of the ceiling right on his bedstead, succeeded in gaining verandah but due to the door being jammed he was unable to open it and for a while felt a prisoner with death dropping on him. Banging first at the gauze covering of the window and failing, he took to banging at the glass pane of the door only 15 inches by 12 inches which he succeeded in breaking. As he put his head through the broken door-pane and he discried his Gurkha sentry coming up through the dark in response to his shouts, with whose help, thanks to his lean frame of body, he managed to squeeze himself through the 15 inches by 12 inches opening.

SAFE IN KASHMIR.

Mrs. Skrine's bedroom had thoroughly collapsed and her life was saved as at the moment she was sleeping at Gulmarg in Kashmir.

DASH TO QUETTA.

Till dawn the Political Agent then furiously busied himself in saving lives in the Mastung Bazaar. Thereafter thinking that Quetta had not suffered from the earthquake shock he dashed off to Quetta to procure help. Owing to the walls of several houses having collapsed on the motor road besides wide cracks in the road it was a difficult performance to navigate the road which could only be done in a light baby car which was fortunately the only car left in working order in Mastung. It was also sheer good luck that the Dak Pass was safe to go through. Else in case the Pass was blocked, the entire Kalat Territory would have been cut off from Quetta, the main source of relief.

FATE OF KALAT VILLAGES.

On the way to Mastung we passed by several villages in Kalat State and stopped at one. All these and Mastung itself, having the largest population, are heap of ruins. A fuller account of which I shall furnish in the subsequent messages. On the road I now and again saw the Military Ambulance lorries and injured men and women collecting on the road side waiting to be transferred to Mastung where a medical relief centre has been organised and at which valuable help is being rendered by three or four English ladies and volunteer-doctors from the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Provinces.

LOST WIFE & 5 CHILDREN

Quetta Arsenal Officer Narrates His Tale Of Woe

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Among other refugees who have come to Allahabad is Mr. Ghoshal, upper Subordinate Assistant of Quetta Arsenal. He narrates his sorrowful experience of the earthquake, having lost his wife, four grown up daughters and a son. He, however, managed to escape with his younger son aged 6 years with slight injuries.

The whole of his property has been burier under the ruins.—United Press.

KING SUFFERS FROM BRONCHIAL CATARRH

Sequel To Fatigue Of Engagements During Past Six Weeks

RUGBY, June 12.

The following bulletin has been issued from Sandringham today. "The King is suffering from bronchial catarrh which is slow in disappearing because His Majesty is fatigued by the efforts of the last few weeks. A period of not less than two weeks rest will be required in order that His Majesty may regain his usual health. The King is remaining at Sandringham for the present."

The bulletin is signed by Mr. Fredtrick Williams, Surgeon Apothecary to Royal Household, Sandringham and Lord Dawson of Penn.

Their Majesties went to Sandringham and Norfolk on Saturday shortly after they completed their fourth and last official Jubilee drive through the London Boroughs. During the extremely busy and strenuous month His Majesty contracted a slight chill towards the end of May which prevented his attendance at the reception given by the Chairman of the London County Council on the night of 31st May. The King was able to continue his work although he remained indoors until his birthday on the third June when he attended the trooping of colours on Horse Guards.

The Queen is returning to-day and will attend the opera tonight and the court ballet tomorrow.

In Court circles it is stated that the King is more affected by fatigue following his numerous engagements during the last six weeks than by catarrh referred to in the bulletin.

His Majesty will not this year attend the Ascot race meeting which will be held next week.—B. O. W.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, June 12

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Textile	per lb.	0	7	9
Bradbury	„	0	7	0
E D S Group	„	0	7	3
Sassoon	„	0	7	3
Century	„	0	7	0
Toyo Podar	„	0	7	9
Great Colaba	„	0	7	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 38-40)				
Gangaghat	„	0	0	0
Madari Brand	„	0	10	0
Moon	„	0	0	0
Daud Saheb	„	0	10	1½
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight)				
No. 5202/5303				
Western	„	0	11	1½
Hindustan	„	0	0	0
Century	„	0	10	7½
LONG CLOTH X Quality				
Apollo	„	0	10	0
Century	„	0	10	1½
Jam	„	0	10	8
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	„	0	10	8
Textile	„	0	10	1½
Spring	„	0	10	1½
Swan Finlay	„	0	0	0
Digvijay	„	0	9	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	„	0	9	7½
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	9	7½
Century (Bugal)	„	0	9	6
Pehlad Siwala	„	0	9	6
Hindustan (Tiger)	„	0	9	6
Western 92½-92½ (Circus Horse)	„	0	9	6
Digvijay	„	0	0	0
Tijuri	„	0	0	0
Bharat Mill	„	0	9	1½
Sundri	„	0	0	0
Jubily	„	0	9	0
HIGH CLASS LONG CLOTH				
Alexandra 548	per piece	7	0	0
Alexandra 542	„	6	12	0
Kutiya	„	5	8	0
4141	„	6	8	0
50050	„	4	14	0
561 Century	„	0	0	0
7171 Shapurji	„	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH VEGETABLE				
Apollo	per lb.	0	9	1½
Century	„	0	9	0
Digvijay	„	0	9	0
Moon	„	0	9	0
Union	„	0	9	1½
Suryodaya	„	0	8	9
SALITA				
1215 Manchester	„	0	8	6
1215 Kalyan	„	0	8	4½
1215 Madhusudan	„	0	0	0
1215 Sassoon	„	0	8	4½
DHOOTIES 7—8—9 Yard				
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0	11	0
Crown	„	0	11	1½
Western	„	0	0	0
Hindustan	„	0	0	0
Barsi	„	0	9	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0	10	3
Hindustan	„	0	11	0
Barsi	„	0	9	6
Western	„	0	10	4½
Crown 4310	„	0	10	10½
GIN COLOURED				
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	8	4	0
1415 Ratilal	„	7	6	0
1579 MBW Century	„	8	8	0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x16				
115 City	„	0	0	0
115 Hirji Kurla	„	0	0	0
115 Victoria	„	0	0	0
2142 Western	„	0	12	6
LEPAD Big Size.				
Crown	per lb	0	9	10½
Edson	„	0	9	6
Century	„	0	9	6
Tax	„	0	9	6
Hindustan	„	0	9	9
Daud	„	0	0	0
Rechal	„	0	9	6
Western	„	0	9	7½
Union	„	0	0	0
Apollo	„	0	9	6
Jam Mill	„	0	9	3
Jacob	„	0	9	6
Digvijay	„	0	9	0
LEPAD SMALL SIZE				
Century	per piece	0	9	6
Tex	„	0	9	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14				
Pehlad 8711	„	0	11	0
5250 I. Keshri	„	2	5	0
9312 Sassoon	„	2	0	7
8712 Gold	„	0	0	0
8712 Solapur	„	0	11	0

HUBLI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Sixty-Four Candidates To Contest 24 Seats

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 11.

Never before Hubli Municipal life had evidenced such keen enthusiasm. Keen interest is taken by individual voters and associations in the coming triennial elections.

Mr. Pavate, veteran Lingayat leader, President, local Bar Association, is seeking election. The citizens ardently desire to change the present irresponsible and anti-national administration. Severe condemnation is heaped on it by hundreds of citizens. The sitting members are monopolising places of authority for a number of years. Perpetuation and concentration of power in a few hands is severely condemned.

KEEN CONTEST.

Sixty-four candidates have filed their nomination papers for 24 seats. Nineteen sitting members are seeking election. Forty-eight are Hindus. Fourteen Muslims are contesting six seats. Election day falls on 26th instant.

Mr. Vishnupant Gokhale's name though a qualified voter does not appear in the final electoral roll. He has filed a suit in the Hubli Court for injunction of stopping the election and also for damages.

Tired Liquidation In Bombay Dyeing

Realising In Tata Steel Shares

CEMENT AND ELECTRIC ISSUES QUIET

BOMBAY, June 12.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day on tired long liquidation in Bombay Dyeing Shares. There was active realising in Tata Steel Shares which resulted in steady decline. Cement and Electric Shares were quiet with a limited enquiry.

There was considerable selling pressure in Government Securities influenced by a sharp drop in British Consols. There was utter absence of any important buying and the market looks like sagging.

Industrial Shares are fluctuating within a narrow range and the volume of business has considerably decreased. Small rise and fall makes the market overbought and oversold and operators are inclined to quick turns.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares opened firm at Rs. 155 and declined to Rs. 151-8 when there came scattered covering which improved prices to Rs. 152-4. Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 732 and after declining to Rs. 712 closed at Rs. 713-12. Bombay Dyeing Shares declined to a new low level at Rs. 831.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 12.

100 Ahm. Advance	302 8
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bom. Dyeing	831 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	261 4
100 Central India	298 12
100 Colaba	138 2
100 Coorla	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	380 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	112 8
100 Gokak	192 8
1000 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indoro	72 8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	81 4
100 Kohinoor	200 10
250 Laxmi	685 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	870 0
250 Model	49 6
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	141 4
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	317 8
25 Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000 Sholapur	2,300 0
50 Simplex	75 0
100 Swadeshi	187 8
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	11 0
500 Vishnu	1415 0
1000 Western	900 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	100 0
25-50 Central	38 0
500 Imperial	1,563 12
125-500 Im. Con.	390 10
50-100 India	120 0
5 Union	5 7
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	39 10
70 Gwalior	126 4
150 Indian	447 8
40 Katni Dfd.	1481 4
100 Katni	432 8
75 Okha	255 0
10 Punjab	29 4
100 Shahabad	517 8
70 United	106 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 14
15-75 New India	45 4
200 Oriental	4460 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	157 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1731 4
10 Ajmer	10 12
50 Bombay Tram	154 6
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	10 14
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	179 6
1000 Tata Power	1627 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100 Amr. Patty	121 0
100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	93 8
100 Gujarat	72 8
100 Mandra Bhon	95 8
100 Pachora Jamner	92 0
100 Sara Siraiganje	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	768 12
MININGS	
100 Shivrajpur	32 4
30 Tata Steel Dsf.	713 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	152 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	170 0
50 Belapur Sugar	318 12
250 Bombay Steam	302 8
125 Bombay Burma	346 4
50 Bombay Burma Contry	121 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 9 9
50 Bombay Telephone	114 0
100 Indian Bleaching	127 8
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	508 12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	600 0
15 Scindia	11 13
30 Tata Construction	82 4
25 Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1350 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 12

Century 271 238 262
Bombay Dyeing 851 841 842 833 836 832 836 831
Kohinoor 205 206 200/10
Central India 310 301 293 302 298/12
New Great 148 146 143 141/4
Simplex 77 76 75
Swadeshi 197 187 188 187/8
Bundi 40/10 40 39/12 39/10
I Cement 455 448 446 447
Punjab 30 29/12 29/4
Shahabad 526 527 521 517
Andhra 1745 1733 1731
Tata Hydro 180/10 181/4 179/6
Tata Power 1635 1637 1622 1627/8
T Steel Defd 728 732 717 718 716 712 713
T Steel Ord 154/4 155 153/8 152/8 153 151/8 152/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173 173/4
Bellapur 318 321 318
B Steam 305 306 304 302
B Burma 360 350 348 346/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 12

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 7/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/4
Bank selling T T 269 1/4
Banks buying T T 266 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 160
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 12th instant
Java/London 7.27 12th instant
London/Paris 74.76 11th instant
London/Belgium 29.11 11th instant
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/2 11th instant
London/Italy 59.81 11th instant
London/Berlin 12.23 11th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant
London/New York 4.93 1/4 11th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.30 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.
Gold closed 10th instant £7-1-10 11th instant
Silver London Ready closed 10th instant 33 3/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward closed 10th instant 33 7/16 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 73 1/2 10th instant 73 1/4 11th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 10th instant 5/8 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 10th instant 3/4 per cent 11th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 11

July 0.83 1/2 —1/8c
Sept 0.84 1/8—1/4c
December 0.86 1/4—1/4c

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 11

June 12.13 plus 04
July 12.21 plus 05
August 12.33 plus 07

7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1382 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 4
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	636 0

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, June 12.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on liquidation but later advanced on covering by shorts. Bearish factors were large fertilizer sales in May which are estimated to be 54 per cent above those of last year and weakness of French Franc.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 11.29 and soon reached 11.30 which was the highest level for the day. At this level there was increased liquidation and prices declined 15 points from the highest level and October was quoted 11.15. There was some short covering which rallied prices and the market closed at a net decline of 3 points to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.90c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 11.30 plus 05 (10 a.m.)

N. Y. lowest—11.15—10 (1-27 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.07—01 (10-1 a.m.)

Liverpool October lowest 6.04—04, (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Brennan & Co have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York:

Small business in dry goods. Weather improving.

Rallied on pool manager's forecast of 12.50 for new crop months. Prefer buying on declines only.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—South sold October. Pool sold October and bought May. Market sensitive to orders either way.

New York.—Weather conditions favourable. Smaller trade demand. Easier undertone. Would favour sales on all good rallies.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July 1935	11.56
October 1935	11.26+01
December 1935	11.25—03
January 1936	11.28—01
March 1936	11.37—03
May 1936	11.43+05
Middling Spot	11.90—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 11.

July 1935	11.50—02
October 1935	11.17—05
Dec. 1935	11.18—06
Middling Spot	12.00

NEW YORK.

New York, June 11.

New York, 10.55 a.m.—

July 1935	11.55
October 1935	11.23
December 1935	11.25

New York, Noon Call—

July 1935	11.60
October 1935	11.26
December 1935	11.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 11.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.74
Fine (Good Staple)	5.89
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.04

OOMRA.—

Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.87
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.02
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.17

BENGAL.—

Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.17

SCINDE.—

Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.17
Superfine	4.27

LONDON METALS.

London, June 11.

	£
Copper Brazers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	222-3/4

LINSEED OIL.

London June 11

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June paid buyers 21/4-12.

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. August paid sellers 21/7-1/2

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 11

September 2.46 plus 02
December 2.53 plus 02
March 2.37 plus 05
May 2.34 plus 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, June 12.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on Tuesday. The market responded to good Alexandria advices and offerings were light. The market was featureless and there was chiefly local business. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling, American Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points at 6.88d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at unchanged prices. At the close July was quoted 5.93, October 5.88 and January 5.58.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in this section and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points down while Upper futures declined 5 to 6 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was improved buying in the Alexandria Market. Sakels futures closed 13 to 20 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 7 to 19 points.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

Lack of stimulating political news and continuance of favourable weather together with reports of large fertiliser sales estimated at 54 per cent above those of last year caused irregularity in prices resulting in a stalemate condition following the Pool Manager's forecast of 12 1/2 cents for new crop. Some damage is reported to the Egyptian crop by insects.

Despite the legislative uncertainty the stock market behaved well, as large cheap frozen funds are re-seeking investment owing to less apprehension of any monetary changes.

With regard to the loan policy, recently before the American cotton Shippers' Association, Mr. Davis of the A.A.A. defending the cotton programme recognised the defects of 12 cent loan policy. He said the A.A.A. realised the critical condition of export trade but the farmers have not yet felt it owing to Government loans. He further said that the loan on new crop will not be announced until August as long as the size of the crop is not ascertained and the rate of advances will largely depend on the crop outlook.

PROSPECTS OF NEW LOAN.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"Some hesitation is shown pending the decision as to what action, if any, the U. S. Government will take regarding fresh release at this price and what they may decide regarding new loans. The greater part of the surplus supplies are of course held by the U. S Government, which makes the position artificial. Though we have no strong views, we are inclined if anything to expect somewhat lower prices in the immediate future."

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair. Showers in the West.

Central: Partially cloudy

West: Partially cloudy. Local showers in the extreme West.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
June 1935		6.42—02
July 1935	6.36	6.34—02
August 1935		6.22—03
September 1935		6.13—03
October 1935	6.07	6.05—03
November 1935		6.01—03
December 1935		6.01—03
January 1936		6.01—03
February 1936		6.01—03
March 1936		6.01—01
April 1936		6.00—03
May 1936		5.99—04
Middling Spot		6.88+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 11

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1935	7.87
October 1935	7.88
November 1935	7.88
January 1936	7.88
March 1936	7.88
May 1936	7.88
F. G. F. Spot	8.16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 11

July 65 plus 1/8d
October 65 plus 1/4d
December 65 1/4d
March 66 plus 1/2d

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, June 12

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-15
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-16-3
Standard Copper 3 months £32-7-6
Electrolytic Copper £35-10
New York market—
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Copper sheets 4x4x21/112/Rs. 36
Y M sheets 4x4x21/Rs. 32 28/112 Rs. 31-3
Copper tubes Rs. 37
Tone: Inactive

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 12

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 211/10 for Broach A/M delivery. The market was dull and featureless. Business was mostly local and under scattered prices improved to Rs. 212/4.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but opened quiet at unchanged prices. The local market was dull and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	228 12 0
Broach A/M.	212 8 0
Oomra July	207 8 0
Oomra D/J	190 4 0
Bengal July	143 8 0
Bengal D/J	138 4 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 12.

79 H. Nenshi Arvi 214 1/2
69 Arjan Khimji Khambhat 164
69 Motiram Vaghji Gadag Comptah old 231
105 Toyomankwak Khamgaon 4 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 7 on
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhuri 150 1/2
50 P. R. Vakharia Kotkapura 13 on
100 Toyomankwak Amraoti 3 on
48 N. Fatehalli Manavudar old 187
115 N. Fatehalli Bagalkot 232 1/4
50 Shamji Karamshi Jaitu 161

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

Bengal Superfine	162
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hingt	230
Nagpur Savner	232
Pundhurna	218
Yeotmal	216
Arvi	217
Elichpur	214
Berar	209/211
Khamgaon	211/213
Mulkapur	207/209
Khandesh	205/207
Jalna/Sailu	205/207
Burwah Sanavad	209/211
Broach Fine	235/237
Punjab/American	269/274
Punjab/American mix	249/254
Cambodia	304/309
Compta Good	264/269
Kampala	359
Busoga	357
Jinja	349

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	392	250,947
Central India	...	104,566
Barsi and Nagar	57	106,021
Hyderabad-Gaorani	100	45,575
Berar	311	396,325
Central Provinces	97	92,590
Total Oomras	967	996,024
Dholera	184	173,990
N.-W. Provinces	47	32,695
Rajputana	76	36,651
Sind-Punjab	730	305,816
Broach	2	130,955
Coompta and Dharwar	12	79,951
Westerns-Northerns	664	59,000
Coconada	...	205
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	4	66,830
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	65,360
Egyptian and African	911	310,987
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	3,596	2,261,451

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th June

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,506	340,401
Japan and China	5,363	999,768
Coast Ports	...	26,140
Up-country by Rail	...	205,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	31,159
Total	7,869	1,602,843

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,483
Linseed	2,228
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	73
Poppyseed	69
Groundnuts	1,455
Castorseed	397
Rice	25,306
Myrabollams	1,035
Cottonseed	315
Gram	792
Joowar	2,386
Maize	56
Barley	769
Bajree	1,380
	Tons.
Coal	1,158

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 11

Broach J/A opening 226 3/4; highest 228 1/2; lowest 226 1/2; closing 228 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 212; highest 212 1/4; lowest 211 1/4; closing 212
Oomra July opening 205 1/2; highest 206 3/4; lowest 205 1/2; closing 206 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 188 1/2; highest 189 1/4; lowest 188 1/2; closing 189 1/2
Bengal July opening 142; highest 143; lowest 142; closing 142 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 136 1/4; highest 137 1/2; lowest 136 1/4; closing 137 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 6 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 31 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 11

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest day to day loan [illegible]

DROP IN SECURITIES

BOMBAY, June 12.

There was considerable selling pressure to-day in the local Government Securities Market influenced by a decline of £1 in British Consols. Money market is easy in London and recently a Corporation loan of 3 p. c. was oversubscribed. But local operators believe that the action of the French Bank not to give loans on gold is considered a bearish factor. Under the circumstances large quantities of gold will be stocked in London Market and will result in rising money rates.

Absence of exports of gold from Bombay resulting in scarcity of Export Bills will harden Rupee-Sterling Exchange rate.

Sharp drop in railway revenues during active and busy months to the extent of about Rs. 3|4 crores is an additional discouraging factor. It being now monsoon season, railway revenues are expected to fall off and sudden change in exchange ratio will have adverse effect on our industries which may have depressing effect on Share values.

London Securities market opened easy to-day and 3 1|2 per cent. paper was 15 shillings down. In the local market 3 1|2 per cent. rupee paper declined to Rs. 93|15 on extensive unloading but towards the close prices rallied to Rs. 94-1-9. At the moment the outlook is very uncertain and needs caution.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	51
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	130
Western Union Telg	32
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	17
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	22
Union Pacific R R	103
Great North Pfd	18
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	24
Amr Tobacco B	88
Canadian Pacific	11
Allis Chalmers	21
N Y New Haven and Hartford	9
Bethlehem Steel	26
United States Steel	33
American Smelting	44
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvestor	43
Ford Motors of Canada A	24
General Motor	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	26
St Oil of N J	49
Phillips Petrol	22
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	380
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
General Foods	35
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	101
Amr Cyanamid B	20
Cont Oil	21

Total business 1 1/2 million

Market active and firm. Utilies Bill is debated in Congress. General Motors sold 109050 units in May.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 11

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock. 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	85
Conversion Loan. 3 1/2 per cent 1961	107-3/8
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent 1952	105-3/8
Funding Loan. 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	124-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4

SEEDS.

London, June 11.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton June sellers £9/8/9.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £11/10/0.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £11/17/6

Rapeseed Local Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton, June/July sellers £13/2/6

Castorseed, Bombay Hull Cont. C.I.F. top. June/July sellers £12/3/9.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 11

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels June sellers 24

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 24

South Australian parcels June sellers 27

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 11

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
c and f Calcutta per cwt June/July nominal 6/9
c and f Bombay per cwt June/July sellers 6/6
c and f Karachi per cwt June/July sellers 6/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 12

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 107/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
3 per cent 1935 100/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 94/6/6 and improved to Rs. 94/9. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 94/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 12

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling influenced by bearish American cables. It is said that the last rise in silver mostly due to outside extensive bull account. Prices opened at Rs. 78/10 and declined to Rs. 78. At this level there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 78/6. The gold market was quiet on weakness of Franc which closed yesterday at 74.76.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	78 4 0
Jeth delivery	78 8 0
Ashad delivery	79 0 0
Ready gold	35 0 6
Jeth delivery	35 1 6
Ashad delivery	35 2 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 11

July 73.70 —05
September 74.25—15
December 75.50 plus 15

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 11

Spot silver prices declined to-day 3/8 cents to 73 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 11

Market small offerings
Spot 33 3/16
Forward 33 7/16

GOLD MARKET

London, June 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-1-10

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 11.

T. T. London on.—

Berlin	12.23
Amsterdam	7.29-1/2
Brussels	29.11
Madrid	36.09
Milan	59.81
Berne	15.14-1/2
Paris	74.76
Prague	118.00

T. T. London on New York Closing rate 4.93-1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 9/10th June 6,250 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,257,855 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,107,116 bales
Increase 150,739 bales

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 11

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. Sellers 6 1/8

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"Spirit Of Competition In Service Of 'Quake Victims"

Minister's Glowing Tributes To Lahore Relief Organisations

LAHORE, June 11

The special platform at the Lahore Railway Station reserved for refugee trains from the earthquake, area presented the appearance of a field hospital on yesterday morning when, at 9-30, the first ambulance train arrived bringing some of the more serious cases from the hospitals at Quetta. There were 185 'stretcher cases" in the ambulance train and 96 "sitting cases". Two hours later came a "family train" bringing 462 more refugees, mostly "walking cases" consisting of women and children and their nearest relatives.

Special arrangements were made at the station as well as at the Mayo Hospital to remove and receive the patients . Red Cross and St. John Ambulance workers removed the casualties by means of stretchers to military ambulance cars waiting outside the station and these quickly took them to the Mayo Hospital and came back to take away more cases.

MAYO HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

Lt. Col. J.J. Harper-Nelson, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, who is in charge of the arrangements at the hospital to a Press Correspondent said that they had increased the number of beds in the hospital from the usual figure of 450 to 1,100 in less than a week. They only received intimation to be prepared to receive serious Quetta casualties on Monday last, and by Friday they were ready to take in as many patients as could come.

A round of the hospital grounds showed on what an elaborate scale the plans for the treatment of refugees had been undertaken. In the usual Mayo Hospital casualty ward arrangements had been made to receive about 400 cases Here besides all the women patietns and children, surgical cases would also be taken. This ward was under the charge of Lt. Col. Mirajkar.

The two other emergency wards were in the Faridkot Block and the Patiala Block. In the Faridkot Block, which is under the charge of Capt. Joyse I.M.S., the lecture hall and museum were vacated to accommodate about 145 beds. In the Patiala Block the Reading Room and Students Union Hall were cleared to make room for 120 beds. This latter ward is in the charge of Mr. S. R. Puri who worked in the hospitals at Quetta and only returned to Lahore yesterday.

Arrangements had also been made to collaborate the discharge of the patients when the time came for them to leave the hospitals.

PREPARED TO TAKE ALL

Lt. Col. Harper-Nelson said, "We are prepared to take all the patients that have come and are likely to come. We have kept in readiness the University Hall also, in case the accommodation at the Mayo Hospital is found insufficient. We have called cases here rather than let them be detrained at smaller centres and have them be brought here at a later stage. We regard this as our family—a rather expanded family no doubt, but with all that our family in distress and they shall have our fullest sympathy and attention as such"

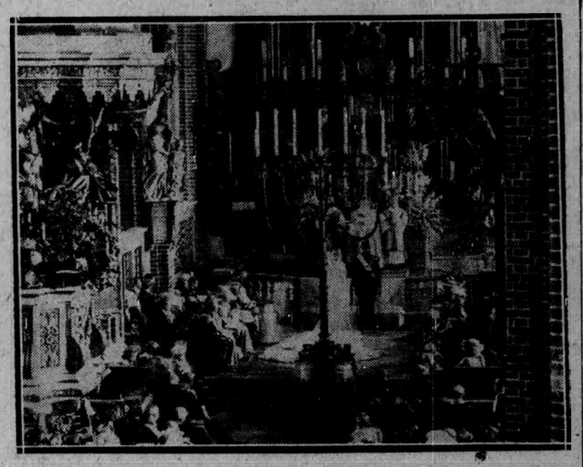
LAHORE DOES IT'S DUTY

The Hon'ble Sir. Feroze Khan Noon, Minister for Education, was among the distinguished persons present at the Lahore Railway Station when a refugees train came from Quetta.

Interviewed by the Associated Press about his views regarding the arrangemetns for the reception of the refugees and casualties arriving from Quetta, Sir. Feroze Khan Noon expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which civil and executive officers as well as the citizents of Lahore had been serving the refugees.. Sir. Feroze Khan added that Lahore citizens had shown a splendid response to the call of duty and they deserved the sincere thanks of the Government and the public. He was at the same time glad to see that even the railway porters had been working free of charge. He added that he had occasion to talk to a gentleman who had accompanied the relief train right from Quetta and he was full of praise for reception and comfort sought to be given to the refugees by the public at the stations en route especially at Multan, Khanewal and Montgomery.

"DETERMINED TO SERVE"

In the morning Sir. Feroze Khan Noon visited the various refugees camps where arrangements have been made for their reception. He visited the Khalsa Boarding House, the Dyanand Ayurvedic College, the Sanatan Dharma Boarding House, Gurudatta Bhavan, Anjuman Himayat-i-Islamia, Anjuman Ahmadiya Ishayat-i-Island and the Majlis-i-Ahrar lam hospitals where well q ualified doctors were in charge and the whole camp was fully equipped etc. here had been supplied by generous citizens of Lahore . He was much struck with the spirit of competition between the various bodies for their determination to serve.—A.P.I.



Princess Ingrid, daughter of the Swedish Crown Prince, was married on May 24 in Stockholm to Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Royalty. Photo shows the impressive scene in the Storkyoka Church, during the wedding. The Royal couple is seen in the centre.

50 ZEMINDARS ARRESTED

Police Apprehend Breach Of Peace In Lahore Village

LAHORE, (By Mail)

Apprehending a breach of peace the poice of Chung, a police station in Lahore District, arrested altogether about fifty zamindars belonging to two factions .

It is stated that there had been a dispute between two factions over certain land and both the parties were claiming to be the owners of the land. Yesterday they came out armed with lathis to indulge in a fight. The police on receipt of information hurried to the village and took into custody 26 men of one faction and 23 of the other party.

The arrested persons were brought to Lahore and produced before a local magistrate who ordered them to be released on bail.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON HEAD WARDER

Political Convicts Prosecuted Under Prisoners' Act

DACCA, June 11.

Political convicts, Bijoy Krishna Kundu, Profulla Kumar Datta, Prodyot Kumar Roy Choudhury, Promotha Nath Sen-Gupta, Jogendra Kumar Chakraverty and detenu Makhan Lal Nandi of the Dacca Central Jail, have been prosecuted under section 52 of the Prisoners Act for the alleged offence of having assaulted the Head Warder of the Jail on May 29 last.

Babu Rajani Kanta Das, pleader, saw the accused in Jail on Saturday last and took instruction from them for their defence.—United Press.

60 OUNCES OF COCAINE SEIZED

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The Calcutta Customs rummaging staff seized 60 ounces of cocaine valued at about Rs. 6,000 from a Chinese passenger of the s.s. "Hosang" which arrived in port from the Far East yesterday morning.

During inspection of the passenger's baggage it was noticed that a Chinese passenger had several rolls of black material resembling canvas in his baggage.

An examination showed that the end of each roll was ingeniously packed with a rubber bag containing the drug.

The man was arrested.—United Press.

Madhavarao, the driver of an M. S. M. Railway local train became unconscious while on duty at the Royapuram station on Tuesday as a result, it is stated, of sunstroke.

He was removed to the railway hospital where he died.

CAPTURE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Mr. Giri's Appeal For Congress Membership In Andhra

GANJAM, June 12.

Mr. Giri, Member of the Legislative Assembly accompanied by Mr. Jogiah, ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly visited the constituency including Behrampur, Tekkali, Chicacole, Rajam, Bobbili, Parvatipur, Vizianagaram, Bimly, Vizag, Anakapalle, Chodavaram, and Naraspatnam.

Mr Giri addressed a large mass meeting and urged the necessity of a huge membership of Congress Committees. He also explained the Congress Party's work in the Assembly and emphasised the necessity of the complete capture of the Provincial Lagislatures.

Great enthusiasm was evinced by people everywhere during the tour.—United Press.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

Due To Efforts Of Dr. Hardikar

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 12

Gokhale's suit against Hubli Municipality comes off on 13th instant, for the hearing of the injunction.

Mainly through Dr. Hardikar's efforts the number of Congress membership is leaping up. Upto 10th inst., 1,400 have enlisted in the city proper. The suburban area still remains untapped but the work continues.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT

Man Killed By Brass Water-Pot In Affray?

PATNA, June 11.

By a single stroke of a lota (brass water-pot), Baldeo Lal aged 22 years, is said to have put an end to the life of another youngman named Ram Sahawan Gope, aged 28 years, at Ranighat, a busy bathing place on the Ganges in the vicinity of the Behar Engineering College, Patna.

It is said that the latter owed some money to the former and as the payment was overdue, an altercation ensued between them over the question, as they met each other, which ultimately took the shape of a duel. It, however, ended in a twinkling of an eye as Baldeo fell his opponent on the ground senseless by inflicting a fatal wound on his head with his lota. Death was instantaneous.

The victor who was lor in the employ of Mr. Salim, Bar-at-Law as his motor driver, left the scene in lightning speed and made himself scarce since then. The deceased was a clerk in the timber godown of Jajpal Bhagat.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN WIN CASE

Nominated Member's Election Petition Rejected By Jubbulpore S. D. O.

JUBBULPORE, June 12.

The election of six Congress Party members to the District Council Jubbulpore, was upheld by Mr. K. M. Ahmed, Sub-Divisional Officer, Jubbulpore, who dismissed the election petition filed against them by Mr. Abdul Rehman, a nominated member of the Jubbulpore Local Board.

It may be recalled that the petitioner's father's name was at first wrongly printed by the Local Government in the C. P. "Gazette", and hence the Chairman of the Board, Thakur Lakshman Singh Chouhan, on this technical ground did not allow Mr. Rehman to vote at the election. For this Mr. Rehman filed an election petition on the grounds of not being allowed to vote and also stated that secrecy was not observed while votes were being cast.

The learned Sub-Divisional Officer rejected all the grounds of the petitioner, and held that he was rightly disallowed from voting, and that the Chairman's discretion in putting the ballot box on the table before him, in the same room in which he was seated and permitting the members to mark their ballot papers then and there, if they so desired, did not violate the secrecy of voting.—United Press.

3 JAIN YOUTHS HAULED UP

Charge Of Assaulting Public Servant On Duty

JUBBULPORE, June 12.

A senation was called when three Parwar (Jain) youths were arrested by the local police and charged with assaulting and causing hurt to a public servant while in the discharge of his duty.

The court room of Mr. S. Jayaras I.C.S. was crowded when the presecution opened the case, alleging that while constable Khetsingh was on duty in the city, he stopped a bullock cart which was about to run over a child. At this, Babulal, one of the accused, walked up to him and said that he had no business to have stopped the cart. An altercation ensued, and the constable was taking Babulal to the city of "Kotwal," when Dhannalal and Moti Lal rushed out of a Jain temple and commenced assaulting Khetsingh. Another constable, seeing this, rushed to his companion's rescue and was also assaulted by the three above named Jain youths.

All the three were then arrested, but later released on bail and are now put up for trial—United Press.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN ASSAM

Three Lakhs To Be Spent From Govt.'s Grant

SHILLONG, June 11.

The Assam Legislative Council discussed the question of the distribution of Rs. 5,00,000 allotted by the Government of India to the province for rural re-construction. The Government programme was accepted by the House.

Sir Abraham Laine, Leader of the House, outlined the plan and said that in every district a committee to be appointed for the purpose, would include one or two members of the Legislative Council. The Government proposed to spend Rs. 3.00,000 on rural water supply and Rs. 1,00,000, on village roads, Rs. 40,000 would be reserved for discretionary grants for objects of public utility, the amounts to be spent by Divisional Commissioners. A sum of Rs. 40,000 would be provided for village sanitation and Rs. 20,000 for irrigation pumps in order to expand the area under bara paddy.—United Press.

The Government of Travancore are taking steps to extend the telephone system of the State.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION

Report Of Educational And Philanthropic Work During 1934

At the annual general meeting of the Ramkrishna Mission held at its headquaters at Belur, Howrah, the Secretary's Report for 1934 dealing with the activities of the Mission with its 40 centres all over India and Burma was read and adopted.

Besides guiding, controlling and supervising the various activities of the branch centres, and supplying workers to them, the Headquarters carried on as usual its permanent work, namely, (1) the work of the Charitable Dispensary at the Belur Math, which treated a total number of 7,627 new cases; (2) monthly grant to 6 primary schools; (3) help to poor families and indigent persons and students; (4) library and reading-room work; and (5) preaching in and around Belur and Calcutta as well as preaching tours in Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Assam, Burma and South Africa.

TEMPORARY RELIEF WORK.

During the period under review, temporary relief work was done in 13 districts in Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar and Madras to alleviate the distress caused by floods, fire, cholera, earthquake or cyclone, the total number of recipients being tens of thousands.

The activities of the Branch Centres are of three kinds, viz, philanthropic (medical and other forms of general service) educational and missionary.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK

The Philanthropic activities of the branch centres include (1) indoor hospital work, (2) outdoor dispensary work, and (3) regular and occasional service of many kinds.

The philanthropic centres established in Benares, Hardwar, Brindaban and Allahabad—all places of pilgrimage and in the cosmopolitan cities of Rangoon, Bombay, Delhi and Lucknow, served lakhs of poor sick people among the permanent inhabitants of these cities, as well as among the masses of pilgrims halting from different parts of the country and speaking diverse tongues.

The philanthropic centres of their departments in the villages continued their medical and general service as usual.

The total number of patients treated in the indoor hospitals of the Mission was 6,278. The total number of new cases treated in the outdoor dispensaries was 3,11,784, the total number of cases including repeated ones being 8,27,546.

CHILD WELFARE.

The maternity and child welfare centre at Calcutta made 2,776 home visits, conducted 405 deliveries, held 148 clinics for mothers and children, registered 1,242 mothers and children, and had an attendance of 4,710 mothers and children for examination and care. The Tuberculosis Dispensary at Delhi treated 405 new cases.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The educational work conducted by the Mission can be classified under several heads, viz., (1) Leisure-hour training by providing gymnasium, library, social work and scouting; (2) boys' schools girls' schools and mixed schools; (3) residential school for boys and for girls; (4) students' homes for boys and for girls; and (5) mass education for juveniles or adults through day schools or night schools.

Some of the schools and students' homes are situated in or near the University centres of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Patna and Lucknow, and in the towns of Cawnpore, Jamshedpore, Deoghar and Barisal, where they have been doing valuable work by imparting education directly, or by supplying the deficiencies of the educational system in vogue in the country, giving in either case physical cultural, moral and religious training, and bringing about a harmonious development of the faculties of the pupils or inmates.

Rural centres of education like those at Sarisha near Diamond Harbour have been imparting education to the children of the middle and lower classes. The night schools and adult schools work in the villages and slums of cities.

The industrial schools and the vocational departments taught, along with general education, mechanical engineering, automobile engineering, carpentry, spinning, weaving, dyeing, calico-printing tailoring cane work, cabinet making, shoemaking, and agricultural work.

In all, 19 students' homes hostels and orphanages, 2 residential schools, 34 boys,' girls' and mixed schools, and 2 Industrial schools, were working, and 2,494 boys and 927 girls were receiving their education or training in these institutions.

There were 53 libraries and reading rooms in all the various institutions of the Mission, every centre having one or more. The readers were paid individual attention in the choice of books or study, whenever necessary.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES.

During the year under review, several thousands of indoor and outdoor classes were held by the Mission institutions and hundreds of lectures were given at or near the various centres, at the invitation of associations, societies, Universities, etc., and in the course of tours all over India, resulting in solace and benefit to tens of thousands of our countrymen.

The total receipts of the Mission headquarters and branches for 1934, including the previous year's balance, were Rs. 6,83,683-8-9, the total expenditure being Rs. 5,20,-200-0-4 and the closing balance Rs. 1,63,483-8-5.

Swami Virajananda, Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, hopes that all patriotic Indians will do all that lies in their power to further the work of the Mission, which is done in a spirit of consecration and selflessness.

DACOITS FALL IN POLICE TRAP

6 Members Of Armed Gang Rounded Up

PATNA, June 12.

Information has reached here from Dhanbad that the C.I.D. with the help of local police made a smart capture of a gang of dacoits near the Golukdih colliery.

It appears they got the scent that some outsiders had come to the colliery area to commit dacoities. Different areas of the coalfield were, therefore, kept under vigilant observation and the local branch of the Imperial Bank was also closely guarded. The police succeeded in rounding up the alleged dacoits near Golukdih.

It is believed that there were some 9 men, all armed with deadly weapons, of whom 6 were arrested while the rest are absconding. The arrested men are said to be all Bengali youths from Jessore and Mymensingh.—United Press.

Bombay Women's Association Starts 'Quake Fund

Lady Jerbai Hormusji Mody presided over a public meeting held in aid of the Quetta Earthquake Fund under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Indian Association at the Theosophical Hall on Wednesday evening.

Collections to the tune of nearly Rs. 750 were announced by Mrs. Hirabai Tata, the President of the Association.

The meeting terminated after the singing by the members of the womens' training classes conducted by the association, of a few songs, one of which specially composed for the occasion, had for its theme the recent earthquake disaster.

Bengal Congress And Quetta Relief

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Sjt. Kamal Krishna Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of an appeal in connection with the Quetta earthquake says:

Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has already made a fervent appeal for help. We also join with him and earnestly request all to send their contribution, as directed by him to Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Karachi. Contribution for the purpose will also be thankfully received by us in this office and they will be duly forwarded to the Congress Relief Fund".—United Press.

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION SURPRISES

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 12.

The Dharwar Municipal Election results were very surprising. The failure of Sjt. Karmarkar stunned all. Four Nationalist Party candidates out of seven were successful. Mr. Jog, Bombay Council member, who failed miserably in the Assembly election competing Sjt. Karmarkar in the same ward was unsuccessful this time also.

Sjt. Jog desired celebration of the silver jubilee of his municipal life, if returned this time.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS AT AJMER

AJMER, June 12.

This morning the police raided and searched simultaneously a number of houses in and around Ajmer and arrested several persons in connection with the recent attempt on the life of Mr. P. A. Dogra, D.S.P. (C.I.D.). Details are lacking but searches are still continuing.—A.P.

GUJARAT SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference was held in Prarthana Samaj Hall on the 10th instant, when the preliminary work done by the organising committees appointed by the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party was approved and sanctioned, and the following Working Committee was appointed to make all the preparations for the Conference:—

Chairman: Dr. Sumant Mehta; Secretaries: Narendra Desai, Chandravadan Shukla and Bachubhai Dhruva; Treasurer Satyendra Divan; Members: Ranchhod Patel, Chinubhai Sheth, Himatlal Prabhashankar Shukla, Vasantrao Hegishte, Jivanlal Champaneria, Shantabehn Patel, Kantilal G. Parekh, Ratilal Teli, Lalit Mohan Kinariwala, Manjula Mehta, Babu Patel, Anubhai Shukla and Anandi Thakore.

It was also decided to issue visitors' tickets at concession rates to students and workers.

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